CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.
Fort, Bombay and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Fort, Bombay and Poona.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913–19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. X NO. 60 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1922. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILING TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date,	Steamers,	Tons
March		
11th „	KARMALA	8,983
18th „	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
25th „	CHINA	7,982
1st April	NARKUNDA*	16,118
8th „	CALEDONIA	7,572
15th „	EGYPT	7,941
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10,512
29th „	MANTUA *	10,902
6th May	MOREA	10,890
13th „	KALYAN	8,987
20th „	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
27th „	NALDERA*‡	15,825

*MANTUA
*NALDERA
MALWA
NARKUNDA
} Through steamer from Australia

Through steamer from China.

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date	Steamer	Tons
9th Mar	NIRVANA	6,021
23rd Mar	MANDALA	[illegible]8,246
6th April	NEVASA	9,071
18th May	MASHOBRA	[illegible]8,288
1st June	MANELA	[illegible]8,306

*DOES not carry passengers. Proceeds to London.

SAILING TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

1922		
24th March	NALDERA	Adelaide, Melbo
5th May	ALWA	urne and Sydney

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	Destination.
6th March	LHASA	Kar achi Coasting.
7th Mar	CHAKDARA	Bus reh direct.
8th „	KARAPARA	E & S. Africa.
9th „	BARPETA	K. & P. Gulf.
10th „	LINGA	Karachi direct.
12th „	VARELA	Busreh Direct.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163
Telephone No. 1330.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
CALCUTTA.

Second Buinquennium Valuation Report and commends a Bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquenium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a special Reserve of Rupees one lac.

Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 47,00,000. The only India Life office managed on sound democratic lines.

Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. R. KHOPAKAR,
Manager.
Bombay Branch,
19, Mydows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.
(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer Captain Tons, Arrival Departure

Sakaza Maru C. Shirai 8127 24th Feb 12th March Yokushima
Maru J. Shibutami 8908 7th Mar 22nd Mar
Tenyuga Maru Y Masumami 8988 13th Mar 26Mar
Monioke Maru B Takiguchi 4489 31st Mar 15th Ap
Awa Maru N. Narui 6028 6th April 21st Apri

For freight and passage apply to

K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELS BANK.
(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established 1863.

Authorised Capital	.....F.	50,000,000	about £5,883,058
Paid up Capital	.....F.	35,000,000	„ £4,609,360
Reserve Fund	.....F.	47,759,000	„ £4,906,939

HEAD OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland.)
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.

EASTERN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA
BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Ampenan.	Pekalongan.
Bandoeng.	Probolinggo.
Cheribon.	Semarang.
Gorontalo.	Soerabaia.
Macassar.	Tega'.
Medan.	Tjilatjap.
Menado.	Weltevreden.
Palembang.	

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore.
CHINA and JAPAN:—Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe.

BRITISH INDIA:—Bombay and Calcutta.
LONDON BANKERS:—London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., Swiss Bank Corporation, Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.
PARIS BANKERS:—Park Union Foreign Banking Corporation.
NEW YORK BANKERS:—Farmers Loan and Trust, Co., Guaranty Trust Coy., of New York, Goldman Sachs and Co.
Correspondents in every part of the World.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Sorab Building, No. 7, Murzban Road, Fort. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

W. J. DeGRAAN,
Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
(Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.)

AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	.....	Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	.....	Rs. 85,50,000
RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER	.....	Rs. 85,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividend, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments or etc.	.....	Rs. 6,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—ALLAHABAD.
BRANCHES.

Bombay, Bareilly, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Debra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore Lucknow, Meerut, Mussooree, Naini Tal, Nagpur Patna.

SUB-AGENCIES.

Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Lucknow, Benares, Cawnpore City Office, Chandausi, Fyzabad, Hathras, Hapur Lucknow City Office, Lyallpur, Morabad, Muttra, Rae Bareli, Sitapur.

CORRESPONDENTS. In all the principal Towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS.—The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited. The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT. Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the Custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash Credits granted.

Currency Notes of any Circle Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent.

Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Buildings,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Hillah
Basrah City	Madras
	Mosul

Authorised Capital	.....	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	£ 999,500
Reserve Fund	.....	£ 266,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders		£1,065,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.,
Emile Francqui, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.,

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Esqr.,

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.
Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED & ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	1,00,000
CONTINGENCY FUND	1,13,744

DIRECTORS:

Sir Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Kt., Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy (Messrs Hajeebhoy Lalji & Co.).
Lalji Govindji, Esq., (Messrs. Khemchand Govandji & Co.).
Narenji Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal & Co.).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas). Managing Director.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposit may be ascertained from the Bank.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVERDRAFTS given on approved securities.

LOCAL DEMANS BILLS collected free of charge.

Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.

GOPALDAS TRICAMJI,
Managing Director.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTTBLISHED 1895.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Issued	30,00,00	0	0
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Paid-up	20,45,920	0	0
Reserve	Funds	17,20,000	0	0

Dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June, and 2½ per cent. from July to December.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RES RAI MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	75,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs 500 to Rs 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 3 PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ...	Rs. 7,68,75,525.
Paid-Up Capital and Reserves ...	Rs. 2,44,74,603.
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	Rs. 5,91,11,427.

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Board of Directors.

HEAD OFFICES: BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Bishopsgate, E.C.

Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD, (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON, etc.

Every facility offered for General Industrial and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America. Bills of Exchange negotiated. Deposits received.

For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch. ... ...

General Manager:
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY)
HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	.....	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserves Liability for Calls	...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs.	3,59,000

CURRENT ACCOUNT—Interest at 3 per cent all round the year on sums of s. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLINGS, DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	.....	Yen 150,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	.....	Yen 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon.
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fangtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Taingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

Post Box No. 93.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LTD.
SHILOTRI BANK BUILDING
TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Girgaum Branch of this Bank will remain open (besides the usual hours) every day except on Holidays between the hours of 8.30—9.30 A. M. S. T. This facility is given to our constituents, specially to enable them to ascertain the fate of cheques, on other Banks in the City, deposited by them, with us for Collection. However, petty payments and receipts of other cash items, will be allowed during this hour.

SAVINGS BANK 5% P. A. CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% P. A.

YESHWANT ANNA KUNTE.
Director, Girgaum Branch.

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
7, FORT STREET BOMBAY

BRANCHES AT KARACHI RAWALPINDI AND SURAT Agencies in all parts of India
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowd at 3 per cent.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.
FIXED DEPOSITS for short period, one year and more accepted, interest allowed for 12 months at 6 per cent. for 5000 and under and at 6½ per cent. on sums above 5000, special rates for large deposits Cheques or Receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits ADVANCES MADE, OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDITS OPENED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.
Bills for Collection accepted. Every description of Banking business undertaken.
SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.
G. P. Notes, Shares Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers.
Short terms deposits invited on favourable terms.
Further particulars from:— KHOLSA AND CO.
Post Box 82. Phone 5365. Manager
INDIAN CAPITAL INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

		Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	.....	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	...	2,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	.....	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-2	...	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
62-63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 239, Chaik Memon Street,
LONDON, AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT.
An. Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	.....	$30,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	...	£ 4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	...	$32,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	.....	$30,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Sungei Patani
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtao
Harbin	Peking	Vladivostock
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	Ylolo

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. B. HYND,
Agent.

INSURANCE.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDIENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
12, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN:

Sir Fasulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,

Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.

For particulars apply to:

JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.
Agents Gen and Managers.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD
HEAD OFFICE.
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security. Lowest rates of Premium in India. Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
REA and CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and
821, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs 8,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary, 309 Bow Bazar Street Calcutta, or The Chief of Agents D. SEN & CO., 1, Chowringhee. Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

HOTELS.

PROSPECT HOTEL.
PANCHGANI.

Opened under entire new management on Western principles. Bracing climate excellent cuisine, and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book rooms sharp. Season commencing October.

Telephone No. 2710. *Telegraphic* "LOD

THE ONLY BEST AND COMFORTABLE HOME FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS HINDU FAMILIES.

Shri Narsinh Hindu Lodge.
VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING, CHAWPATTY
Decent boarding and accommodation
For charges:—
Special Class
1st Class
2nd Class
3rd Class
STUDENTS

Medicines prepared according to the principles of the latest and up-to-date scientific authorities and modified by us to Suit Indian climate and temperament

GURANTEED CURE FOR

LEUCODERMA & LEPROSY

Leucoderma or White skin does not easily change colour and the so-called **unscientific pills and oils only aggravate** and in going to cure the disease create new complications. But Behar Chemical Works proudly declare that to-day they are able to place before the public **scientific** remedies after laborious provings and tremendous expenses—remedies that are non-irritant non-mercurial i.e., totally harmless drugs producing no reactions. These remove rapidly the white patches by supplying natural pigments and expelling all impurities from the blood. Whatever the nature of the disease, hereditary poison or any other known and unknown source of infection, chronic, or acute cases, all skin eruptions due to deficiency of colouring matter or mercurial poisoning—all cases are cured by our specifics both for internal and external uses at Rs. 10 per set to last a month. Cure in 3 months. Postage extra. Writes Mr. B. Sinha from Port Blair :—The medicines for the white patches were used on my son and the patient got too much benefit from its effects a **wonderful thing for the Leucoderm in the world** which you are selling at such a cheap rate for the public.

Leprosy—whether Tubercular, Nodular, Lepra Maculo Anasthetics or Smooth Leprosy, mixed or para Leprosy—all the known varieties are promptly checked, and cured by our Scientific remedies including internal medicine and external drugs (application, fumigation and bath) which costRs. 15 per full set. Detailed information in literature sent free to all.

TO LAST 45 DAYS—CURE IN 6 MONTHS.

Mr. J. N. SEN, L.H.M.S. Sole Proprietor.

Specialist in Leprosy and Skin diseases.
BEHAR CHEMICAL WORK, MIHIJAM, E.I.R.

TEL. WARSHIP

MOTOR OWNERS

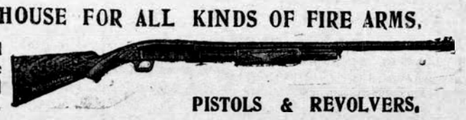
Why ! You pay more money when you get *Rower* 1920 Brand New 4 Cylinder @ Rs. 11,500.

All accessories are stocked and sold at lowest prices.

BRITISH AUTOMOBILES
HUGHES ROAD, BOMBAY.

CHEAPEST HOUSE FOR ALL KINDS OF FIRE ARMS.

B. S. A, Guns and other English made guns, Double and Single, Rifles English and Americans.



PISTOLS & REVOLVERS.

Colts, Mausers, Webley and other well-known makers' Single barrel ejector and non-elector guns, Cartridges' of all kinds.

Tele. No. 5554— Tele. "BANDUKWALA"

GOOLAMHOOSEIN ALLIBHOY & Sons.,
252 ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

THE
EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER Co.,
Empire Building. Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Estd. 1891)

Telephone No 595. Telegrams:—"EASTLIGHT

FURUKAWA WIRES

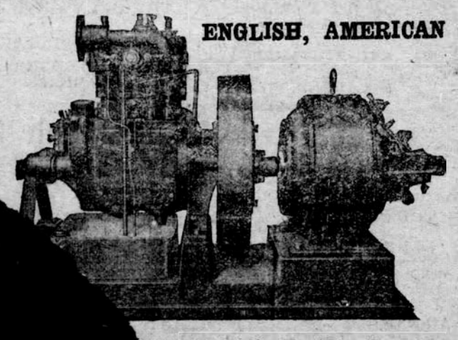
Just Unpacked Consignment of

Insulation Testing Sets, Heating Apparatus. Boilers, Toasters, Irons Heating Plates, Watchman's Clocks, Fancy Presentation, Table Lamps, Illumination Strips.

Also Pumps, Motors, A.C. and D.C. Fans, Etc.

Prices on Application.

SUPERIOR MAKE



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Opinions of the Day.

Taxation Proposals.

The "Swarajya":—The taxation now proposed only makes the poor poorer and leaves the richer classes practically unaffected. In raising the countervailing excise duty on Indian mill-made goods, the Government is only truckling to the Lancashire agitator. A further handicap to the progress of Indian industries is the raising of the duty on machinery. This will inevitably put the mill cloth industry at a great disadvantage. Here is an excellent opportunity for Indian mill-owners to take up and foster the growth of *Khadi* manufacture. It is now a common place that India cannot bear any more taxation. Yet the incidence of all fresh taxation proposed will largely rest on the poorer classes of the country. Their necessaries are all taxed. They will have to pay more for *salt*, kerosine, sugar and innumerable other articles. All this taxation they are asked to bear, to leave this Government securely in power. It may be noted incidentally that the Finance member refused to tax wines imported from foreign countries. The reason is that the revenue derived from that source may suffer diminution if the tariff was increased. This is promoting temperance! The amazing fact stands out in the budget that while all the rest of the world is curtailing its military charges India alone is still condemned to an increased burden England in spite of her preoccupations in Mesopotamia, Egypt and elsewhere is in for drastic cuts in military expenditure. The Frontier problem in India seems to us to be only a camouflage. The Afghan treaty whose praises were sung profusely from Simla, seems to have rendered us more helpless than ever. What is the meaning underlying the policy of perpetual state of war on the frontier and saddling India with all that sinfully wasteful expenditure that results therefrom?

Rely on self only.

The Hind-Mitra:—The fundamental attitude of mind regarding non-cooperation is self-reliance. Let us rely upon ourselves and ourselves alone. The Government is in no mood to respond. The speech of Lord Reading at Calcuta was only to delude. Why is his lordship not acting up to the words which we trust he sincerely spoke? If the Viceroy means well let him be clear and honourable in his ways. No western diplomacy can delude the India of to-day.

The time that lapses will bring into our fold more and more patriotic men like Panditji. Let us not hasten and lose them. Our success will be more certain if we launch our movement with them even though a little late. When will the bureaucracy learn that the voice Gandhi is the voice of India?

Messrs Hughes & Davies

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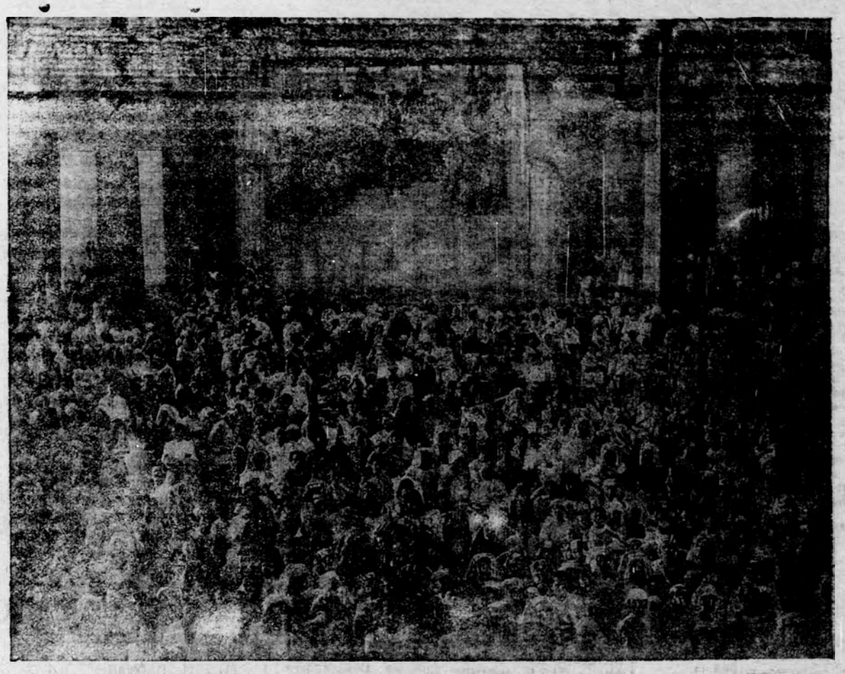

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„ „ „ B. „	„	52	8	0
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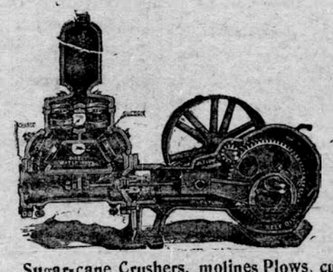

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Mr. Rupalalchadha, B.A., Hindu Ashram, Lahore, writes on 10-10-12. "The perusal of "THE HEAVENS UNVEILED has well-repaid me."

The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enables you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full Annual life Reading and Character reading of every body, etc. It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscope or date of birth. Price Rs. 2. The premier Astrological Bureau Chodavaram, Vizag, District.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
128, APOLLO STUART, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF GLAZED PRINTING PAPER.

Messrs BENNETT & CO. will on SATURDAY, the 11th inst. sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the concerned.

180 Bales glazed printing paper, ex. S. S. "Sumatra".

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

This Day, SATURDAY, 11th March, at 4-30 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, one iron safe on stand, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred cance victoria in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.

1 Iron Grey Arab horse very showy 14-2, 5 years old goes in harness.

1 Vis-a-vis rubber tyred coupe wheel in good running order.

AUCTION SALE OF AUTOMATIC TOILET PAPER, COTTON SHIRTS, FOOLSCAP PAPERS, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will This day SATURDAY, the 11th instant sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—

2 Cases Automatic Toilet paper.

4 Bales Agure laid Foolscap paper 16, 24, 32 in all 2144 lbs.

1 Case Cotton Shirt.

On account and risk of Mohamed Umer Abdulamia and M. A. Brothers.

13 Cases Loom Sundries.

2 Cases Bose spring.

On account of Insurance office concerned.

4 crates Big Rope pully.

1 Mercury Vapour lamp.

4 Float slabs.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 12th March, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, very valuable and handsome household furniture, such as sliding English dining table, English sideboards and silver show-cases, English grandfather's clock, one mahogany full size slate billiard table by Roberts with full accessories, one large iron safe by John Leah, very rich oil paintings and Italian mozak work pictures, large size bronze, figures, one very old figure of Budha revolving top English writing tables, leather lined English chairs, one sweet-tone semi-grand piano by "Srors" rich ivory ornaments, very handsome 8-10-12 and 14 lights Bohimian glass electric chandeliers with lustres, book cases, bird cages, brass hot water tanks, gas stoves, electric wall and hanging lights, electric ceiling fans, rich billiard benches, cupboards, teapoys, etc., etc. The property of Hajee Esoof Hajee Esmail Sobani, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.) on the SATURDAY a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots such as palms, ferns lilies, Begonias, Cants, Croton, Geriniums, roses China grass Cardumums,(etc., etc.

at 4-30 p.m.

1 English R. T. Landowlet by Waridower.

1 English Buggy.

1 Waler Horse and 3 mares.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHAKLA STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Jethabhai Callianji and Vithaldas Naranji, the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Tyebally Ibrahim and Heptoola Essoofbhoy, the mortgagors, and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 1st day of April, 1920, and made between the said Tyebally Ibrahim and Heptoola Esoofbhoy of the one part and the said Jethabhai Callianji and Vithaldas Naranji of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will This day SATURDAY, the 11th March, 1922, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following property:—

All that piece or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at Chakla Street, containing by admeasurement 1,549 6-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered under Old Collector's No. (nil), New Nos. 6119 and 6347 and New Survey Nos. 2296 and 2296 and bounded on the East by the properties of Vassonji Naranji Bhimji and of Tulsidas Tejpal, on the West by the said Chakla Street, on the North by a common passage and beyond that by the property of Khetsey Kharsey, and on the South by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Dawood Fazal Peer Mahomed and Chaturbhuj Peraj, and which said premises are assessed under B Ward Nos. 2104 (2), 2105, 2106 and 2107 and others, and Street Nos. 99-101, 1 to 4, 1-3, 5-13 and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE PARCEL OF PEARLS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 13th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, by order of Seth Mulchand Hamraj and on account and risk of Messrs. Premchand Rayachand Zaveri and Co., the following:—

One parcel of Pearls weighing 77 chav and 13¾ doodas (Basrai weight).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 19th day of March, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at New Sandhurst Road near the Tram Terminus, valuable furniture, such as mirror almyrahs, mirror cupboards, mirror swings and bedsteads, 1, 4, 6, 8, 12 and 14 lights electric chandeliers, wall mirror bracket lamps, Argand lamps, musical boxes, English chairs, teapoys, sofas and chairs, hookas, flower pot stands with pots, boot-stands, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 11th March 1922.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.
Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS HOUSE-BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 300 TONS MOULMEIN SELECTED FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES AND GUNDERI.

On SATURDAY, the 11th March, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Auction at Sewree Bunder, by order of Seth Ganpatrai Rukmanand

About 50 tons Moulmein selected first-class Thick Teak squares G. R. and Co., above 15 feet.

About 50 tons Moulmein selected first-class Thin Teak squares G. R. and Co., above 15 feet.

About 50 tons Moulmein selected first-class Teak squares V. R. S. above 15 feet.

About 50 tons Moulmein selected first-class Teak squares V. R. S. above 15 feet.

About 30 tons Thick Teak Gunderi M. L. 6 to 14 feet.

About 10 tons Thin Teak Gunderi M. L. 6 to 14 feet.

About 125 tons Moulmein selected first class Teak squares and Gunderi.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th March 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
28, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 BUNDLE PEARLS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 11th day of March, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Abdul Gafar Haji Ali Akber Ali Reza, Esq., and on account and at the risk of Javeri Mohanlal Maganlal Velodia of Khara Kuva, Bombay:—

1 bundle Round undrilled Pearl No. two about 455 Basarai chows.

Terms—Deposit 25 per cent and delivery within 3 days.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE FURNITURE.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY THE 12TH DAY OF MARCH, 1922, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 12th day of March, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at 19 Club Back Road, Byculla very valuable made-to-order household furniture by known makers (some pieces by Wimbridge Conor and Gerrard and Dewji Canji), comprising dining table, dining room chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat-safes, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, silk lined drawing room suites, English writing desk with book-case, glass door book cases, chesterfield sofas, chairs, Singer's sewing machine, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, card table, tiled and plain top teapoys, satsuma vases, rich engravings, made-to-order wooden bedsteads, almirahs, mirror door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and washhand table, copper utensils, etc.

The property of the late L. O'Brein Esq., Inspector C. I. D. Bombay and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 34 CASES PIECE-GOODS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4715 of 1921.

Messrs. Pudumsey Munjee a firm ... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Messrs. Mahomed Hasam and Co., a firm ..... Defendants.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of March, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Plaintiffs, Messrs. Pudumsey Munjee, pursuant to the decree passed by the High Court in the above suit and on account and at the risk of the Defendants, Messrs. Mahomed Hasam and Co.:—

M H 181 & Co. No. 444/8—5 cases Cottonings.

P 023 Munjee M H No. 4/10—7 cases Striped Zephyres.

M H 181 & Co. No. 444/8—5 cases Cotton Linings.

M H 187 & Co. No. 449, 451/8—9 cases Sun Cloth.

P M 51674 C No. 1—1 case Worsted Corkscrew.

M H 022 & Co. No. 6/10—5 cases Tweeds.

Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent. and delivery within 6 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th March, 1922.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Auction sale of the very valuable and artistic household furniture by well known makers,

Billiard tables with cues, lady's writing table, glass panel almyrahs, brass and iron beds, chesterfield chairs, sofa, dining table, armchairs, dressing tables, ward-robes, teapoys, meatsafes, crockery, rich dinner and tea services, gas stoves, cooking utensils, etc.

On behalf of Mr. R. H. Parker, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 18th day of March 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Wallace Street, Tata Bank premises on the third floor, the valuable undermentioned furnitures:—

Billiard table with cues, dinning table, armchair, dmub waiter, side-boards, chesterfield chairs, sofax, lady's writing table revolving book-stand, low chair, glass panel almyrahs, cupboards, wardrobe, dirty linen baskets, brass and iron beds, easy chairs, dressing tables with mirrors, chest of drawers, Singapore cushions, chairs, Singapore cane chairs, cooking utensils, dinner and tea services, crockery, ice-pale, glasswares, electric iron, tea pot, gas stoves, etc., etc.

The property of R. H. Parker, Esq.

The furniture will be on view 5 days before the sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURES, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, PIANO, SILVER ARTICLES, CARPETS, MARBLE FIGURES, ELECTRIC FANS, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 13th day of March, 1922, at 2-30 p.m., at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cabinets, writing tables, teapoys, sideboard, cupboards, book-stands, Chesterfield sofas, etc.

One semi-grand piano.

By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estates and effects of the following Insolvents:—

(1) C. R. Shivprasad traded as R. Coleman and Co.:—

Easy chair, cask, tin trunk and tin boxes.

(2) S. Crosse and others:—

Bicycle, picture frames, teapoy and clock.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., Administrator-General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the following deceased persons:—

Re. Estate of Hans Blascheck:—

Silver articles, such as trays, mugs, tumblers, glasses, bowls, flower pots, casket, inkstands, cigar case, etc., and wearing apparels.

Re. Estate of Madhovji Morarji:—

Silver articles, such as thalis, wattkas, lotas, cups and saucers, spoons, tumblers, silver worshipping pots, false ornaments and embroidered articles of Thakorji, etc., and trunks, wearing apparels, cooking utensils, mirrors, boxes, swing cradle, bed, sofas, etc.

Re. Estate of Norman Smith:—

Rheostat Milliemperemeter Electredes machine, boxes, wearing apaprels, boots and slippers.

By the order of the Office concerned:—

Marbel and plaster of Paris figures, camp kids, boots, shoes, durri carpets, Jost fans, tent, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th March, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF JEWELLERY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for Messrs. Amichand Panalal, Dolatchand Amichand and Sitapchand Amichand and on account and at the risk of Messrs. C. Vorhido and Co., sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at their Sale Room:—

JEWELLERY AND ORNAMENTS.

Articles will be on view from Monday, the 13th instant.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers. Further conditions of sale will be declared at the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Vendors at their office, 9 Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th March, 1922.

VORA AND CO,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of Household and Durable Teakwood and Blackwood, Old and New Furniture, Electric Fans A.C. and D.C. Chandeliers, Electric Table Lamps, Gramophone with Records, Musical Boxes, Safes, Carpets, etc., etc.

Messrs. VORA and Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned high class rich furniture, etc., at their Auction Room, 72 Apollo Street, opposite Bombay Bank's new building THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 11th March, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Furniture comprising of high class tapestry and leather lined drawing room sets, drawing room cabinets, teakwood double door almyrahs, iron and wooden bedsteads, arm and armless chairs, safe 48in. and 24in. respectively, with stand, dumbwaiters, Chesterfield chairs, table for phonograph records, sliding dining table, book-stand, stoves of various kinds, electric table fans A.C. and D.C. current, Chandeliers, hanging lamps, etc., etc.

1 lot 18 and 14 cts. gold lever watches will be sold into lots to suit the customers.

Rich and high class carpets of various designs. Gramophone with records, etc., etc.

Property of one Parsee gentleman.

1 lamp in working order, hand-bags, tiffin basket, silk embroidered waistcoat, inkstand, Sola hat, safety razor with blade, leather lined cushion chairs, spectacle case, etc., etc.

All the above is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down and the balance at the time of delivery and goods must be removed within 2 days from the date of the sale.

Household and Durable Teakwood and Blackwood Old and New Furniture, Electric Chandeliers, Carpets, Fireproof, Safe, etc., etc.

Sale to commence at 10 a.m. (S. T.).

On SUNDAY, the 12th March, 1922, at Sandhurst Road, Morarji Goculdass Building, under instruction from Messrs. Pinto and Co. who are going to close their furniture business, Messrs. VORA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned articles at abovementioned place, very rich and selected pieces of furniture comprising of tapestry and leather lined drawing room sets, high class drawing room cabinets, single and double door almyrah, Chesterfield chairs, office and fancy writing table, arm and armless chairs, revolving chairs, dressing chest of drawers, fancy teapoys, rich and fancy toys, dumbwaiters, bedsteads, sideboards, electric chandelier, table and hanging lamps, etc., etc.

1 fireproof and very strong safe, size 28in. by 24in. by 22 in.

3 rich and high designed carpets.

1 sweet-toned gramophone with records.

On account and risk of defaulting purchaser Mr. Narsidass Kalidass the following:—

1 decorated dumbwaiter.

1 electric table lamp and a set of China tea cups 8 pieces.

The above is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on lots being knocked down and goods should be removed within 2 days.

VORA & CO.,

Bombay, 11th March, 1922.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.
No. 36 Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 11th instant at 9 a.m., (S. T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building St. Nos. 66: 416: 399: 821: Case Nos. 503: 537: 476: 276: Vadala Road, Vincent Road and Sewri Cross Road.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES CHECK BLANKETS.

Messrs. MENESSE and CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 16th March, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Chumpa Gulley near the well, opposite Dharumraj Gully of Mooljee Jetha Market by order of Messrs. the Mathradas Mills, Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Abdoolsuccor Essa and Co., the following goods.

100 Bales check blankets No. 101 size 46" by 76" by 1 5/8 lbs. each bale containing 150 lbs. each bale containing 150 pieces.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lot being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instruction from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENNESSE and Co, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 18th March, 1922, at 12 noon (S.T.) at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Coy. Offices: —

A quantity of booked and unbooked parcels, articles of clothing, etc.

2 Bales Goat skin ex- Daryakhan to Colaba Inv. 1 R R. 137 of 944 7-21, consigned by Farulkhan to Rahimtulla Khan.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any important station on the broad gauge section of the B. B and C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & CO.,

Bombay, 11th March 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

Thusday, March 16th 1922, at 9-30 P.M.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE

HIS GRACE, THE ARCHBISHOP OF BOMBAY

GRAND CONCERT

IN AID OF THE

ARCHBISHOP'S CHARITIES

1. Miss H. C. Wadia.
2. Miss J. D. Adenwalla.
3. Miss R. H. Coyajee.
4. Cav. E. Minolfi.
5. Signor G. Scrinzi. F. T. C. L.
6. Signor O. Savini L. R. C. M. (*Florence*)
7. Signor A. Annino
8. The K. S. L. I.'s Band.

TICKETS:—Rs. 5, 3, 2 & 1

Plan at S. Rose & Co.

Under the kind patronage of

H. H. the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda

Gandharva Natak Mandali
will stage at
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE, GRANT ROAD,

Saturday, 11th March 1922 at 8-30 p. m. Sangit SHAPSAMBHRAMA Acts 5

Sunday, 12th March 1922 at 3 p. m. Sangit MRICHHAKATIKA Acts 7

Rates of Admission Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2½, 2, 1½, 1, and Annas 12 and 8.

Tickets—Can be had daily at Nana Shankarshet's Temple, Tardeo Road, near Grant Road Station.

Proprietor:—GANDHARVA N. MANDALI.

Under Public Patronage,

Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali.
Founded by
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle.
Will stage at Grant Road Bombay Theatre,
On
Saturday 11th March 1922. at 8-30 P.M.
Shaha—Shivaji.
On
Sunday 12th March 1922. at 3 P.M. (S. T).
Hach—Mulacha—Bap.
Will shortly stage its new play "SATTCHE—GULAM."
Tickets can be had at Company's residence near Girgaum Post Office.

Proprietor, V. B. P. S. N. C.

THE FOURTH WEEK

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present To-night and This Week Episodes 10-11 and 12 of their Mighty powerful Serial.

"The Mystery Mind"
Featuring the Popular Star.
J. Robert Pauline.

The plot now decidedly becomes very interesting. Dupont now is resolved to root out the Black Band, but is foiled by the superior cunning of the Evil Eye. Even Violet under a hypnotic spell, is about to stab her dver.

a comedy in the programme

To-Night 3-30, 5-30, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Globe Cinema.
(Sandhurst Road).

The "Swarajya"
THE NATIONAL DAILY OF MADRAS
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THE BEST MEDIUM FOR ADVERTISEMENTS

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
Cinematinee at 6-30
"THE AMERICAN WAY"
A COMEDY DRAMA
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
Matinee To-morrow Sunday at 5-30 p m
The World Famous magicians and Illusionists
SINOR CHEFALO
and Signorina Polermo.
in a new programme of
FUNS! THRILLS! MYSTERY!

To-morrow Sunday at 9-30 p m
MUSICAL CONCERT
BY
The Bombay Symphony Orchestra.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
AT 4-30, 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p m.
NORMA TALMADGE
IN
"THE PROBATION WIFE"

THE EMPRESS.
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
At 3, 4-30, 6 30, 8-15, & 10 p. m.
The light entertaining film programme including an interesting Drama.
"PRINCE OF THE IMPOSSIBLE"

The Alexandra Cinema
BELLASIS ROAD-BYCULLA.
Four Shows daily: 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30
FRANKLYN FARNUM
and
MARY ANDERSON
in
SECOND INSTALMENT
of the greatest selig super serial
Vanishing Trails

The sight of a human body sailing through the air of the clouds and held up only by a frail parachute will never fail to thrill the most jaded spectator.

Follow this greatest mystory Serial even from TO-DAY.

THE PICTURE BEAUTIFUL!

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present To-night—this Week—the charming adorable
Clara Kimball Young
n a D ama of wonderous beauty and charm
For the Soul of Rafael
(6 Reels—7000 feet.)

A Tale of perfound Pathos and unspeakable Depth—a story of Romance and Chivalry—the very best and the greatest Picture of the int rnationally famous Beauty Queen.

"FOR THE SOUL OF RAFAEL"

Dont miss the Picture on any account You are not likely to forget it for year. The Photography, the settings and the Costumes—together with the Acting—are simply super—exccellent! Besides this—

THE GREATEST ATTRACTION OF THE WEEK!

The Sensational Great Film, specially taken for the West-End Cinema, at the recent huge Parade of the Bombay Auxiliary Forces and the Parsi Pioneers Battalion will be flashed To-day and during the coming Week in each Show on the West-End Screen.

BOMBAY PREPARED!

No True Citizen of Bombay, no law and order abiding subject of His Majesty, no peace-loving inhabitant of Bombay Should miss this Unique and inspiring Picture for the worlds!

To-night: 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road.)

AMUSEMENTS.

SECOND INSTALMENT
of the biggest serial you have ever seen.
STARTS TO-DAY!
at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

Life at its cheapest!

Hate at its curelest!

Vengeance, scheming murder—foiled through the death defying deeds never filmed before!

See To-day:—

The greatest serial of the year
Vanishing Trails
at the popular picture rendzvous
Cinema Majestic

A multi-millionair!

A mysterious murder!

Soul soaring chases!

Hair raising escapes!

Love for the gamest girl in the world!

See this in the Whirlwind serial
Vanishing Trails
AT
Cinema Majestic
EXTRA MATINEE on Saturday & Sunday at 3-30 p m.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT

Pride could ride not,
Nor opulance lift,
Duty when forgot
Freedom is Adrift.

SEE IN
"Juggler-or-Jadunath"
PRODUCE BY NATIONAL FILM CO.
Directed and Photograph
S. N. PATANKER
PATHE GAZETTE
LATEST NEW
Daily 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, at 5 p. m.
Sunday at 5-30 and 5-15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

TILES
RED HEXAGONAL
FROM THE
Best and Well-known Marseilles
MANUFACTURERS
(Used by the P. W. D.)
SAJAN & Co.
TILE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

INCOME TAX EXPERTS
Nagindas & Maneklal
Public Accountants and Auditors,
30, Hanuman Building, Homji Street, Near Town Hall Garden, Fort, Bombay,
Telephone No. 2560.

WAGNER ELECTRIC
A. C. & D. C. Motor and Dynamo
Rectifiers, Freezers and Coffee-Grinders Sole Agents and Distributor for India:
BABAN GOKHALAY,
Opera House, Terminus, Girgaum.
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AWARDED GOLD MEDAL 1918
MOHANLAL & Co.,
JEWELLERS,
Telephone No. 1735.
37-39, Sk. Memmon Street, BOMBAY.

SITUATION VACANT.

DENTAL SUGEON.—Willing to take up apprentice. For terms Apply Box No. 784, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle."
A R3089

WANTED—TYPIST for general office work, Hindu preferred pay Re 60. Apply "H", 2nd floor, 315, Hornby Road.
A R3097

WANTED—A GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE with knowledge of type-writing for a post of a Clerk. Apply Box No. 7822, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 12365

WANTED—CANVASSERS and Agents push our famous Cigar and Cigarette Business seeing personly M. R. G. & Co., 101, Palkhi Mohalla, Bombay No. 9.
A R3115

WANTED—One CERTIFIED ACCOUNT-ANT (Lond.) as a working partner for a very profitable business. Cash security of Rs. 5,000. Please apply Box No. 7834, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3112

WANTED.—A MARATHI knowing GRA-DUATE with Mathematics. Apply stating terms and qualification to the HON. SECRETARY, Israelite School, Mazgaon, Bombay.
A R3108

WANTED—A FAST SHORT-HAND TYPIST, (Graduate preferred) to join immediately. Pay Rs. 100 or more according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to the SECRETARY, Bombay Improvement Trust.
A 12383

WANTED.—Experienced CANVASSERS for MOTOR REPAIR WORKSHOP secure orders of all kinds of Repairs, Painting, Upholstery etc. Apply stating past experience. Remuneration on commission basis. Apply Box No., 7829, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R12371

WANTED—ONE GRADUATE who has served in an office for a long time as manager and has possessed a good knowledge of management. Salary Rs. 100 to 125. Please apply Box No. 7833, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3111

WANTED—A DRAFTSMAN for a first-class Engineering Firm. Those having experience in reinforced concrete work pre-ferred. Apply [illegible] age, qualifications and salary Box 7831, Advt Dept., "Bomb[illegible]icle."
A 12401

WANT[illegible] leading European House, a [illegible]MAN in the Sundry Lines—Metals, Hardware, Paints, Dyes, etc., Only capable and well experienced hands need apply stating salary with copies of testi-monials which will not be returned, to Box No. 7828, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3090

WANTED—AGENTS to introduce the "Millions Policy." The policy offers free Medical Aid Accident Compensation. 50 per cent. guaranteed profits, guaranteed monthly pensions, combined with full Life Assurance Benefits. Handsome terms to able men. For particulars apply to The SECRETARY, HINDUSTAN ASSURANCE & MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY, LTD., Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
A C12349

ARTS TWIN—Shorthand and Typewriting —Speciality for Students eager for securing lucrative appointments 80 days Course. Accountancy Banking, Corres-pondence, Secretaryship. French taught within a very short period. Apply to The Principal LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 283, Hornby Road.
A R3113

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN expert Harmonium Master spares only two hours to impart tution in high family only. Apply c/o "Bombay Chronicle" Box No. 7835 Advt. Depv. B. C.
B R3116

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

LARGE SHOW-ROOMS FOR MOTOR, ETC at Queen's Road, just opp. Marine Lines Station T. No. 3647.
C R3067

TO BE LET—Flats of independent and suitable accomodation in a newly built property at Rebsch Street, Club Road. Apply —SALEMAHOMED PEERMAHOMED & CO., Khadak.
C R3114

TO BE LET—SIXTEEN FLATS in a quit new building, up-to-date, good situation between Lady Jamsedji Road and Caddle Road, near Catholic Victoria Church, Reasonable Rent. Inquire in the premises or at Ahmed Abdul Sattar, 246-48, Jakeria Musjid, Bombay 9.
C R3064

TO BE LET at Varsova near Sanatorieum, a BUNGLOW with furniture and stabl Facing Seashore. Apply Mrs. BABUBAI, Raiker House No. 5, Damer Lane, Gamdevi, Bombay.
C R3072

OFFICES TO LET IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET IMME-DIATELY in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD, next to Asiatic Petro-leum Co.'s Offices, near New Custom House Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. feet to 1,401 sq. (larger if required), at a monthly rent from Rs. 175 to Rs. 490 on First, Second and Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m., or in writing to the Owner at the undermentioned address: AMRATLAL AMAR-CHAND, 36, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay, No 3.
C R2551

TO LET—BLOCKS at Khetwadi Main Road, Ghia Building, monthly rent from Rs. 115 to Rs. 180.
C R3032

TO LET.—Office premises in Medows Street, immediate possession! very well lighted and airy. Frontage on two public streets. Apply MEHTA LALJEE and Co., Solicitors, Oak Lane, Fort.
C R12381

TO BE LET.—NORTH LIGHT SHED, very useful for workshop, Garage, Godown, etc., situate on Lamington Road. All steel structure with a two ton lifting crane. Also open space. Please apply THE INDIAN AUTOMABILE CO., LTD., 220, Mint Road, Fort, or 310, Lamington Road Opp. Jacab Circle.
C C12372

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET at Mazagon, Mount Road, Blocks, Rooms and Motor Garages. Apply to T. A. S. COMRUDIN & CO., 173/75, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.
C R2919

TO BE LET—An airy HOUSE, situated at Orlem near Malad Station, about 18, minutes' walk from the Railway Station. Apply to Mr. PAUL FERREIRA.
C R3085

MATHERAN, CAIRNMORE TO LET for hot season fully furnished, four bed rooms with dressing and Bath rooms attached. Apply Mrs. P. B. JEEJEEBHOY, Pedder Road, Bombay.
C R3084

HOTELS.

THE ORIENT HOTEL—The only Central Hotel in Bombay just opposite to Craw-ford Market and Police Commissioner's Office. Electrict lift, lights etc. Terms moderate. Monthly boarders and families special char-ges. Apply MANAGER.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF LAND at Santa Cruz, measuring 3800 yds. on the junc-tion of Ghodbunder Road and Tara Road, five minutes walk from the station. Apply with firm offer to Box No. 7812, Advt. Dept. "Bom-bay Chronicle."
G R3052

FOR SALE—A valuable piece of LAND, admeasuring about five thousand square yards, situated near Lady Hardinge Road, Matoonga Road, near the Railway Station. Apply:—T. D. KAPADIA & CO., Architects, etc. 44, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
G C12288

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly built extensive workshop, fitted with late machinery under European management Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

FOR SALE—HUPMOBILE purchased March 1921, used in town only in good condition with three sets of white drill kushion covers. Delivery in Poona insured for Rs. 7,500 up to November 1922. Price Rs. 7,000. Apply Box No. 7832, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA 12406

HAVE YOU HEARD that FIAT, and ITALA LORRY CHASSIS are being sold by The ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob Circle, at Real Bargains.
JA R3117

FOR SALE—A showy, comfortable wire wheel, 7-seater, "BERLIET" Car, 4-cylinder, 22-H.P., in good running order, complete with all tools and accesories, electric lights caushion covers, etc. Price Rs. 9,000 or offer. Please apply to Box No. 7829, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R3094

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—A Canoe-shaped VICTORIA in good condition. Apply to Box No. 7824, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
J R3089

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE WITH IMMEDIATE DELI-VERY.—(1) Two new Portable HAND CRANES by Richard C. Gibbins and Co., Burmingham. Lifting capacity one Ton 9 feet radius 24 in. gauge. (2) Two 10 N.H.P PORT-ABLE STEAM ENGINES with fire box etc., complete by Ruston and Hornsby, Ltd., of Lincoln. (3) One 8 B.H.P. PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE with fire box, etc., complete by Rus-ton and Hornsby, Ld., of Lincoln. (4) Three CONCRETE MIXERS, complete with engine. Enquiries and offers should be address to Box No. 7830, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K 12307

WANTED—LOOMS from 44 inches and upwards upto 62 inches. Apply Box No. 7805, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R3031

FOR SALE—Platt's 4 bearing gins 35 and 5 bearing, 25 all in working order. Ap-ply to Box No. 7794, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R3007

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

BOOKS ON SEX EDUCATION—Married Love, 4-8-0; Venereal disease, 1-14-0; Radiant motherland, 4-8-0; Wise Patrenthood 2-10-0; C. HIMATLAL and Co., Princess Street, Bombay No. 2.
R3001

WANTED—public to know that AIDS TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Majumdar (7th Edn. revised and improved) is as INDIAN MIRROR says, "Excellent dictionary of choice words, phrases, and Latin and other foreign expressions commonly in use in newspapers." Price Rs. 1-8. Apply to AUTHOR at 10, Mati Lal Sen Lane, Narkeldanga, (B.) CALCUTTA.
L

EDUCATIONAL.

BOMBAY LAW CLASSES.—Meet every morning. Through coaching to High Court Pleader and LL.B. students by S. C. JOSHI, M.A., LLB., and M. N Talpade, B.A., LL.B., 8, Mohan Building, Girgaum,
M R2262

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—New students enrolled daily for vaca-tion classes. Apply immediately Great Western Bldg., Apollo Street.
M R3110

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ES-TABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Mem-bers of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Bookkeeping and Account-ancy. Typewriting Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Established 1906—Sound Training in Book-keeping and Accountancy, Auditing, Banking, Law, etc. Imparted by Principals, A. J. Mukati and R. S Bharucha (late of the Kalkadevi Short-hand and Typewriting Institution): Fees Moderates. Enrolment Daily, Classes Morning and Evening. Kanta Terrace, Kalbadevi, Bombay. Prospectus on Application.
M

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

RARE BARGAIN.—150 pieces of old, antigue China to be disposed of singly or col-lectively, and also to let the hours. E. D. David 10, Victoria Road, opposite Masina Hospital.
T R3105

FOR SALE—BAILED GRASS, about 17000 maunds available at Diwanganj G. I. P. Ry. Rate rupee one per maunds includ-ing customs duty. Offers considered. Apply to FOREST SECRETARY to Hon Apparent BHOPAL.
T R12327

HEAVEN ON EARTH—Enjoy Heavenly pleasures by getting all you require from Kashmir from us. Donegal Tweeds Re. 12 per suit length (7½ yards by 24"). Hand-picked fresh Saffron Rs. 3 per Tola. Rive-collected genuine Lotus Honey Re. 1 per Tola. We deal in all articles manufactured or found in Kashmir. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinager (Kashmir).
T R3060

FOR SALE—LABORATORY ACCESSORIES including Working-tables, Balances, Condensors, Water-baths Distilling-flasks, Dessicator, Retorts, Spectrometre, Spectro-graph, Thermometres, Hydrometres, Mea-sure-cylinders Pippettes, Burettes, Cup boards etc. Apply to Box No. 7810, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R3047

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—SPECIAL OFFER.—To enable the public to buy New, Rebuilt, Little Used or Second-hand Typewriters at this time when price are high, we have decided to reduce to the lowest the price of our whole stock for ONE MONTH only. Earnest buyers are sincerely advised to avail themselves of the opportunity. Investi-gate, and you will be convinced. all or write. NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

GLOBE TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Fox portable New with Case	175
Corona folding New with case	195
Remington No. 10, visible	185
Remington No. 10, Factory Rebuilt	275
Oliver No. 9 Rebuilt like new	225
Royal Visible	125
Remington No. 7, Rs. 100, No. 8, Brief	115

Ribbons, Carbons and all supplies. Re-pairs to All Makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay. Phone 4869.

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRI-PARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission, to
PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia,
(HOWRAH).
P.S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy (V. P. P. charges As. 5).
12388

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 20th March to 6th April, 1922, both days inclusive.
C12398

THE GOKAK MILLS LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of The Gokak Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay on MONDAY, March, 20th 1922 at 3 p.m., (S. T.), to transact the following business:—
(1) To adopt the Directors' Report and audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended December 31st 1921.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To elect Directors in the places of those who retire from office under Articles 96 and 97 of the Articles of Association but are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the coming year and fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chair-man.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from March 16th to March 30th 1922 both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th February, 1922.
Note.—The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable free of Income Tax at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China Bombay or Madras on and after Fri-day March 31st 1922 to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 16th March 1922 to whom Dividend warrants will be posted.
C12185

THE MAHUVA PRESS CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEET-ING of the abovnamed Company, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1922, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon when the subjoined resolutions will be pro-posed as extraordinary resolutions:—
1. That the Mahuva Press Company, Ltd. be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas be and he is hereby appointed sole liquida-tor for the purpose of winding up the affairs and distributing the assets of the Company.
3. That the liquidator is hereby authorised to pay the firm of Messrs. Narandas Rajaram and Co., the Agents of the Company a sum of Rs. (to be determined by the Meeting) in appreciation of the services rendered by them during the last 29 years and as compensation for the loss of their employment in future as such agents as aforesaid.
Should the above resolutions be passed by the required majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions to a second extraordinary meeting, which will be subsequently convened on 29th March, 1922 at 1 p.m.
Dated 20th February, 1922.
By order of the Board
Sd/- NARANDAS RAJARAM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
No. 111, Esplanade Road, Fort.
C12373

PUBLIC NOTICES

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

ON and after the 13th March, the address of the Branch Office of the following Companies:—
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.
BRITISH TRADERS INSURANCE COM-PANY, LIMITED.
THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COM-PANY, LIMITED.
NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
will be
5, WALLACE STREET, FORT,
Post Box No. 407 as usual.
C12313

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership subsisting between Mr. DEVADATT THAKOREDAS TARKAS and Mr. MANECKLAL HIRALAL and Mr. PAR-BHULAL MANECKLAL and Mr. BYRAMJI MANCHERJI KHAN and which was being carried on in the name and style of K. Byramji and Co., has been DISSOLVED as from the 31st day of December, 1921, and Byramji Man-cherji Khan has taken over all the assets of the said partnership including the goodwill thereof and will pay the debts of the said firm.
Persons liable to the said firm are desired to pay up the amounts due by them respec-tively to Mr. Byramji Mancherji Khan and persons having any claims against the said firm should communicate the same in writing to the said Byramji Mancherji Khan within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.
Dated this 8th day of March, 1922.
(Sd.)
i.e. PARBHULAL MANEKLAL.
(Sd.)
i.e. MANEKLAL HIRALAL.
(Sd.)
i.e. DEVADATT THAKOREDAS.
C12399

H. E. H. THE NIZAM'S P. W. D. (GENERAL BRANCH)

WANTED

FOR IMMEDIATE EMPLOYMENT, two Executive Engineers for three years in the General Branch of H. E. H. the Nizam's P. W. D. on a salary of O. S. Rs. 800—1,200 plus T. A as allowed by State C. S. R. (O. S. Rs. 116-10-8 B. G. Rs. 100) accord-ing to qualifications and experience.
Only qualified Engineers with sufficient experience in Roads and Buildings Branch need apply, with testimonials (which will not be returned) before 15th April, 1922.
The applicants should state their age and nationality and the present or the last pay drawn.
(Sd.) M. KARAMAT ULLAH,
Chief Engineer and Secretary to Govern-ment, P. P. D., G. B.
Hyderabad-Deccan.
C17403

THE MAHUVA PRESS COMPANY. LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEET-ING of the abovenamed Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY the 29th March, 1922, at 1 p.m. when the following resolutions which were passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the Company held on the 8th day of March, 1922, will be submitted for con-firmation as special resolutions.
1. That the Mahuva Press Company, Limi-ted, be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas be and he is hereby appointed sole liqui-dator for the purpose of winding up the affairs and distributing the assets of the Company.
3. That the liquidator is hereby autho-rised to pay the firm of Messrs. Naran-das Rajaram and Co., the agents of the Company, a sum of Rs. 7,000 in appre-ciation of the services rendered by them during the last 29 years and as compensation for the loss of their employment in future as such agents as aforesaid.
By Order of the Board
NARANDAS RAJARAM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Dated 8th March, 1922.
No. 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
C12402

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO. LTD.

TEMPLE BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT.

GUARANTEED British Standard Test, Ready Delivery.
Further particulars from the AGENTS.
PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A MOTOR LAUNCH in good condition. Apply to Messrs. MACKIN-NON MACKENZIE AND CO., Nicol Road, Fort.
C12348

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the follow ing posts:—
Lecturership in Medicine,
Salary .....Rs. 350-25-600.
Lecturership in Surgery, Salary Rs. 350-25-600.
Lecturership in Ophthalmology,
Salary ..... Rs. 350-25-600
Post of Radiologist, Salary ..... Rs. 350-25-600.
(a) Private practice allowed.
(b) All appointments will be in the first instance on probation for one year.
(c) Every officer, teacher, or other servant of the University, holding a substantive appointment and receiving a salary of Rs. 40 per mensem or more, shall be required to subscribe at the rate of 8 per cent of his salary to the Provident Fund, and the University shall make a contribution of 12 per cent. of the sub-scriber's salary to the Fund.
(d) All applications along with typed copies of Testimonials and qualifications to be submitted on or before the 25th March, 1922, to the Registrar, Lucknow Univer-sity.
(e) Convassing will disqualify and candi-date.
(f) The Hospital duties attached to the posts can be ascertained on application to the Superintendent, King George's Hospital, Lucknow.
(g) Candidates, apply for more than one post, should submit separate applications for each post.
C12368

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

CONTRACTS for cutting and removing wood from the forests of the under-mentioned specified villages will be given by Public Auction on the 23rd May, 1922, at 2 p.m., in Shri Hazur Office at Dharampur. Detailed information can be had on applica-tion to the Forest Department of the State:—
(1) Nagar, (2) Pendhardevi, (3) Teri-chikhli, (4) Likhvud, (5) Bilia, (6) Kothar, (7) Jamgabhan, (8) Girnara, (9) Narwad, (10) Fali, (11) Valvery, (12) Chandvengan, (13) Vadkhambha (reserve), (14) Kaprada, (15) Mandava-khadak, (16) Pati, (17) Pendha Naher, (18) Dhakwal, (19) Gorkhad, (20) Pip-rol, (21) Godthal, (22) Jamanpada, (23) Malanpada.
(Sd.) A. J. MODY,
Dewan, Dharampur State.
Dharampur (Prant Ramnagar),
28th February, 1922.
C12318

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that three shares of the Century Mills, Ltd., belonging to me, bearing Nos. 4068, 4857 and 16367 with their blank transfer forms duly signed by Bai Cooverbai widow of Ardeshi Edalji Chinoy have been either LOST or STOLEN. Any person or persons dealing in same will be prosecuted. The Agents of the Company have been duly notified of the same.
SULEMAN HAJI ESMAIL.
Esmail Building,
Erskine Road, Bombay.
R3109

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for stores required for the Sir, J. J. School of Art, Bombay, and sections under it, during the years 1922-23, 1923-24 and 1924-25. Tender forms can be obtained on application to the undersigned before 4-30 p.m. The undersigned is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender. Sealed tenders must be handed in to the office of the Superintendent of Pottery before 4-30 p.m on or before 20th March 1922.
W. E. GLADSTONE SOLOMON,
Principal,
Sir, J. J. School of Art,
Bombay, 8 March, 1922.
TA 12397

STEAM TRAWLER FOR SALE.

OFFERS are invited for the steam trawler "William Carrick."
The vessel is a castle type trawler built by Bow, McLachlan and Co., Paisley, in 1917. Registered tonnage 113. Engines, triple expansion. I. H. P. 480. Coal consumption per 24 hours, 9 tons. Speed 9 knots. Fish hold fully insulated with cork and equipped with brine freezing plant. Refrigerating plant by Lightfoot and Co., capacity two tons; full supply of spares. Wireless in-stallation not fitted but available. Spare propeller. Adequate supply of fishing gear with spares
Further particulars may be had on appli-cation to the undersigned with whom inspec-tion can be arranged.
Tenders will be received up to 15th April, 1922, inclusive and should be addressed to
R. D. BELL,
Director of Industries,
New Custom House, Bombay.
C12316

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m. (S. T.), on THURSDAY, the 16th day of March, 1922, for
I The Supply of Stationery during the year 1922-1923.
II The Supply of Drawing materials the year 1922-1923.
III Watering certain trees.
Forms of tender may on payment of Rs. 4 each for items I and II be obtained from the Undersigned and the samples of Stationery and Drawing Materails may be seen by the Tender-ers during office hours. The rates to be tendered should be only for the samples that may be seen in the Engineer's Office, as substitution of any other quality will not be allowed.
Forms of tender for item III may be ob-tained on payment of Re. 1 from the Under-signed who will on application give any further information that may be required.
Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250 each for items I and II and Rs. 50 for item III to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in CASH and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the contract.
The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
By order of the Board,
(Sd.) M. H. IRENS, A.M. Inst., C.E.,
Ag. Trust Engineer.
Engineer's Office,
Near King's Circle,
Matunga, Bombay, (19).
TA C12337

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that R. D. SETHNA, Esqr., Bombay Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.
All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howso-ever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 61, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, other-wise the sale will be completed without refer-ence to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.
SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece of parcel of vacant land or ground of the free-hold tenure situate, lying and being at Peddar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay—containing by admeasurement 3497 square yard or thereabouts and having a frontage of 120 feet on the public road registered in the books of the Collector under Old No. New No. Old Survey No. 7087 and forming part of New Survey No. and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd., on or towards the West by the public road of the vendor recently—handed over to the Bombay Municipality, on or towards the North by Plot No. 6, belonging to Ahmratlal Marchand Madhavji and on or towards the South Plot No. 8 belonging to the vendor which said premises are assessed by the Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward no. and Street No. and are now in the occupation of the vendor.
Dated this 9th day of March, 1922.
AMIN & DESAI,
Purchaser's Attorney.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE WADIA WOLLEN MILLS, LTD.
AUCTION SALE OF WASTE, TARES EMPTY CASKS, ETC., ETC.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that waste of all sorts such as dropping, fly, strip-ping, reeling, Hardwaste, Sizing, winding Warping, coloured waste, etc. as well as tares and empty casks of tealow, oil and China clay will be disposed of by Public Auction in the compound of the Hong Kong Mill Pre-mises situate at Chinchpokli, Cross Lane, Bombay on Monday, the 20th instant at 11 a.m. (S.T.)
25 per cent. of the value shall have to be deposited on the falling of the hammer by the person whose bid is accepted and delivery shall have to be taken within seven days.
Bombay, 4th March, 1922.
For the Wadia Woollen Mills, Ltd.:
HUSEINBHOY PILANI WADIA AND CO.
Agents.
C12353.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 3518 of 1920.
NATHMAL HEMRAJ .....Plaintiff.
versus.
KESHAVJI HIRJI BHOJRAJ and Others .....Defendants
and
Suit No. 1170 of 1921.
NATHMAL HEMRAJ .....Plaintiff.
versus.
KESHAVJI HIRJI BHOJRAJ and Others .....Defendants

PURSUANT to the Consent Judges Order made in the above Suit and bearing date the fifth day of August, 1921 the follow-ing immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the respective premises on Wednesday, the 12th day of April, 1922, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)
PARTICULARS.
Lot No. (1).
Properties at Lady Jamsedji Road.
FIRSTLY:—All those pieces or parcels of land or ground of the pension and tax tenure since redeemed containing by admeasurement 1,000 square yards or thereabouts with the messuages tenements thereon, situate at Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay or in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Col-lector of and Revenue under Old No 243, New Nos. C1 D E & E 1/3912, Old Survey No. 366 and New Survey Nos. 6A, 7, 8, and 8A/1445 and by the Municipality under G Ward Nos. 4304 (7) and (8) and Street Nos 664 F and G which premises are bounded on the West by the property of Ramkrishna Raoji Jaoley, on the North by the property of Ramchandra Bhasker Jaoley, on the East by Lady Jamshedji Road and on the South by the property of Hareshawar Mahadev Pandit secondly described.
SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the pension and tax tenure since redeemed containing by ad-measurement 440 square yards or there abouts, situate at Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-district of Bom-bay assessed by the collector of land Revenue under Old No. 243 New No. C/3912, Old Survey No. 366 and New Survey No. 6/1445 and by the Municipality under G Ward No. 4304 (6) and Street No. 664 E. and which premises are bounded, on the West by the property of Ramkrishna Ravji Jaoly on the North by the property of Vinayek Sadanand Joshi firstly described on the East by Lady Jamshedji Road and on the South by a Com-mon passage and beyond that by the property of Vishwanath Madan.
Lot No. 2.
Property at Manmala Tank Road.
All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground together with the messu-ages tenements or dwelling houses and sheds standing thereon and also together with cocoa and other three standing and growing thereon, situate at Manmala Tank Road, Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5255 square yards or thereabouts Registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under old No. 85 New No. 3625 old Survey No. 261 and New Survey No. 1/1418 and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward Nos. 4159 (1) 4159 (3) and 4159 (5) 4161 and street Nos. 520, 520 (b) and 520 (d) and 522 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the said Manmala Tank Road on or towards the West and South by the Property of the Bom-bay Woolen Manufacturing Co., Ltd. and on or towards the North by the property of Pedro Francisco DeSouza.
For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Motichand and Devidas Attorneys for the defendants abovenamed at No. 31, Nana-bhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Dated this 6th day of March, 1922.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
Ag. Commissioner.
C12394

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas King Defender of the Faith, Em-peror of India.
Petition for Letters of administration of the property and credits of Sha JAMNADAS JADAVJI, widower of Bombay late Banaia Hindu Inha-bitant, residing at Null Bazar out-side the Fort of Bombay ...Deceased.
MOHANLAL HIRACHAND, also of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, in the employ of Adamji Look-manji, residing at Jamli Mohalla outside the Fort of Bombay. Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bom-bay aforesaid this first day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the twelfth year of our Reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
The 1st day of March, 1922.
Messrs. RAMANLAL & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C12395

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 205 of 1922.

MOTILAL LALLUBHAI MARFATIA .....Plaintiff.

vs.

POONAMCHAND PARBHUDAS...Defendant.

To,

POONAMCHAND PARBHUDAS, of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant and Maccadum, carrying on business at Parikh Street and residing at Somji Building near Golpitha, without the Fort, Bombay.
The defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the above suit has been brought against you by the plaintiff Motilal Lallubhai Marfatia to recover from you Rs. 1,332 8-0 as per particulars annexed to the plaint herein in respect of certain transactions in shares which the plaintiff put through on your instructions and for interest and cost.

You are summoned to appear in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 21st day of March, 1922, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon in person or by an advocate duly instructed by an attorney of the Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit and as the day fixed for your apearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit you must produce all your witnesses on that day and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearanc on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 10th day of March, 1922.

B. G. PANDIT,

For Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji and Devidas.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.
12407

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the Second Sessions of 1922 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House on MONDAY, the 27th March, 1922, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes Extortions Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent up on the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas, and all murders crimes or offences had, done or committed by any of our native Indian subjects within the dominions and territories of the State of Persia to which the provisions of the Persian Order in Council 1889, are applicable.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with heir Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done

MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Dated this 6th day of March 1922.

C12308

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

5, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 AM.

AUCTION SALE of high class and household furniture by well-known makers, sliding dining table, sideboard handsome silver show case, cabinet, sweet toned Lipsiz (German) Piano palm stands, platedware glassware; crockery, carpets, etc., etc.,.

On TUESDAY, the 14th March, In Imperial Mansions Cuffe Parade, at 10-30 a.m.. (S.T.) Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction selected pieces of furniture, comprising of sliding Dining Table Slideboard, Dinner Waggon, Dumbwaiters, Tea Tables, Handsome Silver Show and Cabinet, Chesterfield Sofas and Easy chairs to match, carved table, sweet toned Lipzig German Piano, brass Top Centre Table, Palmstands, Tea Tables, Low arm Chairs, Ladies' Fancy Writing Table, Hatsstands, Card Tables, Carpets, Bedroom Furniture, Mirror Almirahs Cloth and Gown Press, Dressing Tables Marble Top Wash Tables and Toilet set. Revolving Book Stands and Revolving Chairs, Ice Box, glassware, crockery, cutlery, etc., etc.

The property of Major-General Sir Henry Freeland, K.C.I.E., C.B. R.E. Agent to B B and C I Rly..

Catalogues will be published and the property is open to view

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.

AUCTION SALE of decent high class and household furniture by well known makers, sliding dining table, sideboard clock-handsome silver show case, cabinet palmstands, platedware, glassware crockery carpets, etc. etc.

On SUNDAY, the 12th March at Najean Sea Road, on Dubash Estate in Salsa Mansion at 1030 a.m..(S.T.) Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction selected pieces of furniture, comprising of sliding Dining Table Sideboard, Dinner Waggon, Dumbwaiters, Tea Tables, Handsome Silver Show and Cabinet, Chesterfield Sofas and Easy chairs to match, carved table, brass Top Centre Table, Palmstands, Marble Clock Tea Tables, Low Arm Chairs, Ladies' Fancy Writings Table, Hatstands, Card Tables, English Carpets, Bedroom Furniture, Mirror Almirahs Cloth and Gown Presses, Dressing Tables, Marble Top Wash Tables and Toilet set. Revolving Book Stands and Revolving Chairs, Ice Box electric A. C. table fans, glassware, crockery, cutlery, etc., etc.

The property of J. Shelley, Esq., of Messrs. John Dickinson and Co

Catalogues will be pubblished and the property is open to view.

MISTRY and CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th March 1922.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4560 of 1921.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 26th day of October, 1921.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V., rr. 1, 5, 7, and 8 and O. VIII, r.9 of the Code of Civil Procedure

JIVANCHAND DHARAMCHAND, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sandhurst Road, without the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

vs.

THE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL STORES, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Company's Act 1913 having its Registered Office at Medows Street within the Fort of Bombay .....Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the above named Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiff claims from the Defendants Rs. 10995-8-10 as per particulars annexed to the plaint herein with interest thereon Rs. 150 per month for the rent of the said shop from Shravan s. y. 1977 (August, 1921) till the defendants take possession of the said stores and prays that it may be declared that the plaintiff is entitled to a lien on the said sum of Rs. 10995-8-10 that in default of payment by the Defendants of the said sum of Rs. 10,995-8-10 the said stock-in-trade furniture and articles may be directed to be sold and the net proceeds applied towards the payment of the Plaintiff's claim, that a Receiver may be appointed of the said shop stock-in-trade, furniture and articles with power to sell the same, and for the costs of this suit and for further and other relief. you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 28th day of March, 1922, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other persons able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 11th day of November, 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.

W. J. HOWARD,

The 11th day of November, 1921.

Messrs. AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C12305

PORTABLE AEROTHRUST CENTRIFUGAL PUMPING SETS & OIL ENGINES

Out Board Motors, Spraying and Lime-Washing Machines, etc.,

Sole Agents: S. NAVALKAR & SONS,
Agricultural Merchants and Importers,
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(K. H. KABBUR)

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MADRAS—CALCUTTA—DELHI—MADURA, etc.

Aniline, Alizarinearine, Indanthrine and Anglo-Colours, also heavy Chemicals Dyeing, Printing, Leather, paper and other works.

The following Consignments just received:—

SULPHUR BLACK
CONGORED
RHODAMINE
ORANGE II
DIRECT YELLOW

Indanthrine BLUE RS (double parts)
Indanthrine BLUE G. C. D. (Single and doudle paste)
Indanthrine YELLOW G. T.
Indanthrine Red VIOLET RRN
ALGOL-RED, BLUE PINK, etc.

TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

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A Speciality for Sizing & Dyeing.

MILL STORES. —— ELECTRICAL GOODS.

Healds, Reeds, Woollen and Leather. The Standard Petrol Lighting Set.

Goods, Spinning and Weaving Sundries. Magneto Ignition—30 Lamps of 10 C.-P.

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ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

THE BUDGET.

The sword of Damocles has fallen. The Hon. the Finance Member has introduced the Budget in the Legislative Assembly for its vote. If the Finance Member wins over the Assembly by sweet smiles and oratorical flourishes the industry and commerce of the country will be laid low. The Budget shows a colossal deficit of 34 crores and in order to meet that deficit, the Finance Member has exhausted the whole gamut of tariffs, leaving not a single note unstruck. The taxation as proposed would take away the last drop of blood in the veins of Indian Industries and Commerce and one fears that it will be prejudicial to the economic and financial interests of the Government of India themselves. It is to their interest, therefore, that they should desist from this policy of killing the goose that lays the golden egg. To say that certain items of taxation are objectionable would be to say nothing. One can well understand the duty on matches, or on sugar, or on yarns, but the Cotton Excise Duty, the duty on machinery and to crown all the duty on salt is to say the least uncharitable. The Fiscal Commission should have little thought that before their labours were over the Government of India would start on a programme of taxation which might be considered the very antithesis of sound taxation with due regard to India's economic and commercial advancement. The duty on salt and increases on Postal charges are the two items which would severely hit the poorer classes. The textile industry will also receive a severe shock if the proposals for taxation relating thereto were to pass through the Assembly.

BURDENS OF MILLOWNERS.

Against the raising of the Import Duty on foreign piecegoods from 11 to 15 per cent., there is a corresponding rise in the Excise Duty on all Indian-made cloths from 3½ to 7½ per cent., so that to a casual observer it looks as if the Indian textile industry has been only burdened with the four per cent. duty on its products corresponding to the increased duty on the products of Lancashire. The Indian Millowner has, however, more ills than are dreamt of in the limited philosophy of the Finance Member. From this year he will have, in addition to the 4 per cent. increase in the Excise Duty, to pay an extra 4 per cent. on all stores and accessories, sizing materials, etc., and an additional 7½ per cent. on all machinery and accesories imported, not to speak of the increase of two pies more in the Income-tax. Taking the production of a large mill in Bombay, the present duty works out at 9.8 per cent. on all manufactured cloths as against 4.5 which was the case before the Budget was introduced. If one were to speak in the language of percentage, the Import Duty from 11 to 15 per cent. comes up to little over 36 per cent., whereas the Excise Duty from 3½ to 7½ comes up to over 114 per cent. It will thus be seen that the Indian Mills will be hit very hard indeed by an additional taxation of about 6 per cent. more than what they were paying last year.

WHAT IS ALL THIS TAXATION FOR?

While inquiring into the reasons for this heavy taxation, the curious inquirer may perhaps ask: Is this taxation for any productive purposes? Is it for the building up of the commerce and industries of the country; or is it again for the purpose of infusing new vitality in the economic life of the nation? Answers to all these queries will certainly be in the negative. The sole reason of increased taxation is to keep up the Military expenses which are estimated at Rs. 62.18 crores for the ensuing year. During the past year or two the Government were always raising the parrot cry of the Russian Bolshevism and the Afghan invasion whenever the question came for retrenchment in the Military expenses. At this time of the day the fear from Russian Bolshevism is absolutely unwarranted and the fear of Afghan invasion, especially after the Afghan treaty, is also equally imaginary.

FINANCE MEMBER'S TACTICS.

Under these circumstances, therefore, any attempt on the part of the Government of India to propose for the Military expenditure a relentless system of taxation is certainly not in consonance with the actions of a parental Government. Last year when the Government met with a severe opposition in respect of increases in the Postal rates, the Finance Member retained the quarter-anna post card and introduced tapering rates for envelopes. This year also the Finance Member will play the same game and perhaps by a philanthropic gesture will yield to the Assembly in respect of Postal rates and the duty on salt but the Democratic Party this time must give to the Finance Member a bit of their mind and show him that these transparent devices will no longer be of any avail. It is a matter of congratulation that a leading Indian Commercial Association has sent a very ably-worded protest against the Budget proposals and has in addition armed its members on the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State with an array of facts and figures which if they utilise judiciously is to have a telling effect. Some glimpses of a tough fight are already visible in the preliminary discussion on the Budget conducted by the champions of the Democratic Party, Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersey and Mr. Manmohandas Ramji and if the issue of a battle may be allowed to be judged from the first stroke there is not the slightest doubt that the Democratic Patry will come out successful to the utter discomfiture of the Government Party. In the meantime one hopes that wiser counsels will prevail and the Finance Member will earn the gratitude of the nation by seeing his way to reducing the crushing burden of taxation on an already heavily taxed nation.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Mar. 8th.

	Sales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	150
" Imports	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Mid Americans Spot. Moderate	19 81
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot Sakel	17 75
New York 11 a.m.	May 18 0
As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July 17 34
	Oct. 16 69
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May 18 83
	July 16 58

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 8th.

Months	To-day's Prics.
Mar.	10 16
April	—
May	10 12
June	—
July	10 08
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	9 73
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	9 45
Feb.	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 8th.

Months	To-day's price
March	10 30
April	10 23
May	10 24
June	10 13
July	10 11
August	10 01
September	9 86
Oct.	9 76
November	9 66
December	9 56
January	9 48
February	9 43

Tone:—Steady

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Mar. 8th.

Months	To-day's price
March	17 00
April	17 20
May	17 40
June	17 65
July	17 70
Aug.	17 85
Sept.	18 05
Oct.	18 20
Nov.	18 30

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 71
Christiania	14 05
Amsterdam	11 52
Switzerland	22 47

Liverpool, Mar. 8th,

Mid. American Cotton	10 87
Sakelaridis	17 00

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar. 8th.

WHEAT.

BOZARIO SANTA FE. 62 1/2 lbs. Mar Paid	57/
BARLETTA RUSSO 64 lbs. Mar. Sellers	58/6
AUSTRALIAN 62 lbs. Mar Sellers	58/3
KAENCH, BARLEY:—Mar. Paid	
Tone:—Dull.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 15 3/8
Hongkong	£ 105
National	£ 35 1/2

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Fen espore usual Bold	Nominal.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar-Apr a	£ 19 1/2
Rapeseed, Brown. Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal
Tone of Rapeseed:—Quiet	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Feb.-Mar Nomial	£ 21 1/2
Tone of Linseed:—Dull.	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton Mar.-Apl. Sellers	£ 9 1/2
Toria Rapeseed:—Mar.-Apl. Value..	£ 16 3/4
Linseed, Argentine Apl.-Mar Sellers	£ 19 /-
Tone:—Dull.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 61
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 6 1/8
Copper Braziers	£ 86
Yellow Metal	8 1/4
Hard Spelter	£ 21 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 16 1 8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 % 1960/90	£ 84 5/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 83 3/4
War Loan 5 % 1929/47	£ 97 7/8
Consols 2 1/2 %	36 1/4
Bupee Paper 3 1/2 %	35
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	61 1/4
Govt. Securities 3 %	52 1/2
Indian 7 p/o, Loan	£ 106

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Apl.-May	11 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar.	8
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	22/6
Tone:—Steady.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Cawnpore 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta June-July Sellers	16/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June-July Sellers	19
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay June-July Sellers	19/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June-July Sellers	19/9
" " " Karachi June-July Sellers	20
Tone:—Improving tendency.	

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Bombay, March 10.

To-day 16 points were reported lower in New York futures and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Breach April-May at Rs. 410 and advanced till Rs, 414 The prices fluctuated between Rs. 414, and Rs. 410 and the Bazar closed at Rs. 414). Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 349 and advanced till Rs. 353 closing at Rs. 352. While Oomra May opened at Rs, 362 and went up till Rs. 366 closing at the same price. F. G. M. G. Bengal March was Rs. 320 and may Rs. 322 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton maintained stead feeling yesterday and about 5000 bales are reported to have been sold.

PIECE-GOODS.

A decidedly better tone has prevailed in the Cloth Market during the past week. The improvement of the previous week in the retail demand has been well maintained and has tended to increase the business in the bazaar amongst the merchants, who have bought at a time one to two cases of cloths which were in demand. Transactions of 150 to 200 packages having been done daily in white goods of all sorts. The increase in the import duty has no doubt stimulated the demand and some confidence in the current rates seems to have been established and on the whole there is less anticipation of lower rates in the near future. But buyers are afraid of committing themselves to lines of weight owing to the uncertainty regarding future prospects, and the course of political events. They are also handicapped owing to financial stringency. As soon as the demand asserts itself, the sellers have been adopting the foolish policy of increasing the rates, which naturally checks the inquiry and results in accumulation of stocks, which they would be well advised to clear off before the monsoon. A month after the Holi holidays a fair demand is expected on account of the marriage festivities and the Ramjan, and the merchants should avail of this opportunity to liquidate their high priced purchases. It is no doubt difficult for merchants to sell and at the same time avoid losses, but they should resist the temptation to get increased value after every sale at the moment, and should allow goods to go into consumption and then get the benefit from the repeat orders, as high prices would bring about a fall in the consumption.

In grey goods values have been stationary, except in Jaconets, which have shown some advance as a reaction after the heavy decline. Low quality Nainsooks in 26 inches worth from Rs. 3-12 upwards have been the chief attraction and as stocks are scarce, prices have gone up by four to six annas per piece. 34 inches by 18 yards ranges of Nainsooks have also experienced a fair rise in values. 58 inches by 20 yards Red End Mulls have jumped up to Rs. 9-8 per piece and the 39 inches by 20 yards broad gold heading Mulls, after having been sold at Rs. 9-6 to Rs. 9-10 per piece, have now touched Rs. 9-12. Low quality Sacharilla heading Mulls have also been in request.

The increase in the Import duty has caused a stir in Lancashire, although imported piecegoods have been taxed less while the countervailing excise duty has been raised enormously. The actual increase of excise duty from 3½ to 7½ per cent. comes to about 113 per cent., whereas the rise from 11 to 15 per cent. in import duty is only 36 per cent., so that the import duty which was more than three times as much as the excise duty is now only double the same. But in spite of this all sorts of unfair comments have been made in Manchester in this connection. It is alleged that the rise would result in a further decrease of Lancashire exports, that it would add another straw to the heavily burdened camel's back, that it would cause depression and stoppage of looms and spindles and increase unemployment in Great Britain. But when this is said, a note of satisfaction has been sounded appreciating the fact that the present increase in import duties is accompanied by an increase in excise duty on Indian manufacture. Continuous changes in the rates of duty have disorganised trade, as it takes some time to bring about the necessary adjustment in retail prices. The fluctuations in the rate of exchange have been disquieting and the necessity of the moment is to secure stability.

The Manchester Market has been steady and some makers have done a good business for China. But there is still a good deal of machinery standing idle for want of orders and unemployment is of a serious nature. The higher duties on fresh shipments will add to the loss, which the dealers have to suffer. Fresh forward business has been difficult to negotiate.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	as.	P.
GREY SHIRTINGS—					
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39×37½/8		14	8	0
" 10100	45× "		18	0	0
" No. 33000	45× "		17	0	0
" " 2300	37× "		13	8	0
Graham's No. 2730	39× "		14	8	0
" Yellow Horse	43×39			..	
" No. 2310	44×38½			..	
Dewhurst's BDB	39×38½		23	8	0
" BB	39×38 1/8		20	0	0
" Rupee No. 5	38×38½			..	
Bates' No. 12888	41×37½/3			..	
Bombay Co.'s No. 4586	44×36			..	
" No. 1500	38×37½/36		14	0	0
" No. 5600	38×37½/36			..	
Ritchie's No. 519	38×37½/36			..	
" " 4462	41×			..	
" " 1566	33×37/37½			..	
Forbes " 661	38×37½/36			..	
Lyon's Shukar	39× "			..	
GREY DRILLS—					
Pepperell's Dragon	29×40	Net	21	0	0
Ralli's Mughid No. 426	29×40	"	15	0	0
Mitsui's Elephant	29×40	"	18	12	0
GREY JACONETS—					
Ralli's No. 18	45×22	"	8	10	0
" " 18	40×22	"	7	10	0
" " 133	40×22	"	8	12	0
" " 656	44×22	"	7	12	0
WHITE SHIRTINGS—					
Lispman's No 1502	32×42	"	28	0	0
H.B.T.C. 40000	36×40	"	30	8	0
Ralli's No. 9889	33×40	"	22	0	0
Forbes' S-B. 100	33×40	"	22	0	0
" 151	33×40	"		..	
WHITE MULLS—					
Ralli's No. 6	41×19	"		..	
" No. 60	46×18	"		..	
" No 600	51×19	"	12	8	0
" No. 6000	46×19	"		..	
" No. 88	58×20	"	9	8	0
" No. 1270	27×18	"	4	6	0
" No. 818	39×20	"	9	12	0
" No. 1440	36×20	"	6	8	0
" No. 5858	42×20	"		..	
" No. 2755	42×20	"		..	
" No. 1703	52×20	Net	18	0	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27×18	"	4	6	0
" No. 119	37×18	"	5	0	0
" No. 229	43×18	"	6	0	0
" No. 83	47×18	"	7	0	0
" 1K/4K 38" 42",48",	53"×18	"	7	12	0
" No. 95	58×20	"	9	8	0
" " 66999	46×18	"	6	8	0
" " 85.99		"	7	0	0
" No. 778	40×18	"		..	
" No. 875	45×18	"		..	
" No. 975	50×18	"		..	
" No. 615		"	8	6	0
Graham's "Baloon"	58×20	"	9	8	0
" No. 148	34×18	"		..	
" No. 850	36×18	"	11	0	0
Greaves No. 5060	27×18	"	4	0	0
WHITE NAINSOOKS—					
Ralli's No. 7070/9090	27×18		5	0	0
" Nos. 61/81			5	2	0
" No. 1900			4	5	0
" No. 39620 T.B.	36×22		8	0	0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	28×18		5	8	0
" 95960/97970				..	
" Sarsawati	38×18		9	12	0
" "Tipoo W/WW	34×18		6	12	0
" No. 50000			7	4	0
" Nos. 33340/33350/33360			7	12	0
Lyon's Nos. 4545/5656/6767	26×18		4	12	0
Greaves' Nos. 50000/50000	28×22		7	8	0
" No. 5000 T.B.				..	
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510/5520	36×18		4	10	0
S. W. & Co's Nos. 5800/5820 "Motor Car"			4	10	0
Bombay Co's ZZ/ZZZZ			4	10	0

The above quotations are on bazaar terms, with discount of 2½ per cent. on Grey Goods and 4 per cent. on White Goods.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton pressed etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 8th Mar, 1922

Cotton	12046 Bale
Wheat	29238 Qrs.
Linseed	5887
Rapeseed	1104
Gingelly seed	3347
Poppyseed	190
Groundnuts	2567
Castorseed	367
Rice	1488
Myrabolams	294
Cottonseed	2213
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	2317
Jowar	21
Wheat	501
Barley	17 2
Bajra	2634
Coal	11702 Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 10th.

Bank Telegraphic	1-3 9/32
Bank Demand	1-3 5/16
Doc. Acceptance 2m/s	1/3 5/8
Fcs. Demand	305
American Dollars	332
Hongkong Dollars	192
Shanghai	..
Japan	170
Singapore	182 1/2

Market Steady

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay wheat and seeds delivery Quotations.

6 p. m. Mar. 10th.

Bazar Rates.

Ready	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	67	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	68	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bengla	73	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9	10	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9	10	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	18	12	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	18	8	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	74	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	72	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	69	0	0
Teelseed Black	68	0	0
Poppyseed, White	14	0	0
Groundnuts	73	0	0
Jawa			
Mowraseed	7	8	0
Barley	44	0	0
Castorseeds	48	0	0
Cotton Seed Ready Dilevery	38	0	0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	9	11	0
Linseed May	14	3	0
Cotton Seeds Bombay			

Ready. Rail Delivery.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-30	9	12	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	10	0	0
Wheat Karachi Bangla	10	8	0

(Continued on page 12.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races: 15th Extra Meeting. (The Good-bye Plate.)

The s.s. "Karmala" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Sirdar Jagat Singh Akali's lecture on "The Awakening of Sikhs and Triumph of Non-violence." Marwadi Vidyalaya, 5-30 p.m.

Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Swarajya Sabha, 2 Dean Lane, 5-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, March 12.

Lecture on "Peaceful Task before Surat" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya 6 p.m.

The Zoroastrian Physical Culture League's 2nd Boxing Tournament at the Empire Theatre between 10 a.m. and 12 noon."

MONDAY, March 13.

General Meeting of the B. P. Infant Welfare Society, Government House, 5-30 p.m., H. the Hon. Lady Lloyd to preside.

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTH.

A son (Mrigaraj) is born this noon, to Shri Manmohan, the son of Shri V. D. B. Kamat, Pleader, High Court.

R3118

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

The Manager of the above Bank has received the following telegram from their London Office:—

"The Board of Directors recommend final dividend at the rate of sh. 5 (five shillings) per share, less income-tax at sh. 6 (six shillings) in the pound, payable to the proprietors as registered on the 19th March, 1922."

BAI BACHUBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

At the Parel Charitable Dispensary of the late Bai Bachubai, wife of Shet Kanji Cursondas, conducted by the Bombay Social Service League, the total number of patients treated during the month of February, 1922, was 517, of whom 291 were women and 226 were children. The daily average attendance of patients was 29.

This Dispensary has been removed to Bachubai Building, the Bombay Social Service League, Floria Road, Parel, from the 26th February, 1922.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The first annual social gathering of the students of the National Medical College, Bombay, came off successfully on the 5th instant. A very interesting programme of entertainment, elocution competition and sports was gone through. There were several important guests present. Dr. Kothare, the Principal of the College, in welcoming the guests in a short speech gave the history and the final condition of the institution.

DR. DESHMUKH'S SPEECH.

Dr. Nanasaheb Deshmukh in his presidential address congratulated the founders of the college for bringing into existence an institution whose want was badly felt. He is said that the credit was all due to Drs. Kothare, Sathaye and Bhadkamkar who were sure to conduct the institution quite successfully. He then asked the students to make a comparative study of Ayurwed and western medicine and expressed his sincere wishes that the college should in the near future be a grand success and a pride to Nationalist enterprise in the city of Bombay.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar on being requested addressed the students.

Prof. Kale in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the President and the guests, said that the college had at present a fully equipped chemical laboratory and also a biological laboratory. He then announced that, by next June, the college would have complete pharmaceutical and phisiological laboratories and a dissection room and museum. The gathering then adjourned for an "At Home" in the college gardens.

The students then staged a few pieces from "Ekacha Pyala", "Raisanyas" and "Hach Mulacha Bap." At 9-30 p.m. there was a musical entertainment by Messrs. Chafekar and Pendharkar. On the whole, the gathering was a distinct success.

TODAY'S MEETINGS

SIKHS AND NON-VIOLENCE.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Sirdar Jagatsingh Akali will speak on "The Awakening of Sikhs and Triumph of Non-Violence."

I. P. AND T. RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

An urgent meeting of the Working Committee of the above Association will meet to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at Mr. L. R. Tairsey's office, Apollo Street, Fort.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

All Congress volunteers of the Girgaum Ward are requested to be present at the Committee's office to-day (Saturday) at 8 a.m. (S. T.).

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the A. E. League to-morrow (Sunday at Girgaum Gujerathi Boys' School, near Prarthana Samaj), the 6th public lecture on "Budh Niti and Nirwan" at 9 a.m. by Mr. S. V. Phadnis.

A meeting of members only will be held at 4 p.m. to consider the questions asked by the Excise Committee.

"PEACEFUL TASK BEFORE SURAT."

Under the joint auspices of the Parsi Rajkepa Sabha and the Surat Rashtriya Kelavni Mandal, a public meeting of the citizens of Surat residing in Bombay will be held on Sunday next (the 12th instant) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, when Mr. V. J. Patel will preside and Messrs. Dixit and Chhotubhai, Nagindas, Hiralal, Bharucha, Jamnadas Mehta and Nariman will speak on the above subject. Shrimati Naidu is also likely to attend, and speak. Seats will be reserved for ladies.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Prof. P. A. Wadia will conduct the Sunday Class in "Art and Religion" in the hall of the Servants of India Society, to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S. T.). The Class is open to the public.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Managing Council of the "D" Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.), in the Committee's office, Jariwalla Mansion, Sandhurst Road.

VAIDYA SABHA.

A meeting of the members of the Bombay Vaidya Sabha will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 3-40 p.m. in the Dhanvantri Bhuvan Hall, Bombay, under the presidency of Dr. M. G. Deshmukh, when a lecture will be given on the efforts to start Ayurvedic Municipal dispensaries in Bombay.

MR. GOVINDJI VASANJI.

HIS ARREST AND TREATMENT IN POLICE CUSTODY.

At yesterday's sitting of the Bombay Legislative Council the following question was asked by Sardar V. N. Mutalik:—

Sardar V. N. Mutalik (Deccan Sardars and Inamdars) asked: Is the attention of Government drawn to the remarks of the trying Magistrate in the case of Mr. Govindji Vasanji of Bombay, in connection to the treatment given to him when he was being arrested and while he was ill, as an undertrial prisoner;

(b) If so, what steps have been taken for the conduct of the Police Officers concerned?

The Honourable Mr. M. H. W. Hayward replied: I do not know the source of the information of the member but trust he has not been relying on the misleading and inaccurate statements published in the issues of the 21st and 23rd December last and of the 26th January 1922 of the "Bombay Chronicle." The Chief Presidency Magistrate has reported these statements were inaccurate particularly in that they implied that he accepted as true the allegations made by Govindji Vasanji. He distinctly stated that they appeared on the contrary to be untrue upon hearing the explanation of the Police Officer. The Commissioner of Police made a detailed report upon these statements summarizing the allegations and reciting the real facts. His reports is laid upon the Table. It does not disclose any grounds for disciplinary action being taken against any Police Officers by Government.

POLICE REPORT.

The following is the report referred to:—

From W. C. Holman, Esq., Acting Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to the Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 12th January 1922.

Sir.—In reply to your No. S.-29-A, dated the 4th January 1922, I have the honour to state that allegations made against the police are:—

(1) That Mr. Govindji Vasanji was dragged out of his sick bed on the night of the 18th December at 10 p.m. and arrested.

(2) That from that date till the 20th he had not been taken to any doctor though he had been continuously under medical treatment and his wounds required daily dressing.

(3) That his mother and daughter had gone to the Police Station on the morning of the 19th and in spite of repeated requests to be allowed to see him, permission was refused and his mother was rudely treated.

(4) That from the date of his arrest up till the 20th December, none of his relations were allowed to see him.

(5) That he was deliberately arrested by the police at night instead of during the day.

(6) That the treatment of Mr. Govindji Vasanji by the police was callous and inhuman.

The facts of the case are as follows:—

Mr. Govindji Vasanji was not dragged from a sick bed. He was arrested at the junction of Girgaum Road and Bhai Jiwanji Lane between 9-30 and 10 p.m. The police were ready to arrest him several days previous to the 18th, but he was not at home when wanted and his arrest on the 18th night was the result of a chance encounter between him and a Sub-Inspector of Police. On the same night the Inspector took him to his home where he was permitted to see his wife while his house was being searched. He was allowed to bring back his own bed and bedding and food and instead of being placed in the common lock-up, he was allowed to sleep in the investigation room. Shortly after his arrest his cousin Kanji came to the Police Station and was allowed to see him, and to take charge of his cheque book, etc. At the time of his arrest, he had a piece of laster on his head and the next day the Inspector sent for his two private doctors, Messrs. Trilokekar and Parulekar. The former replied he could not come but wrote that he had attended Mr. Govindji on the 18th November. Dr. Parulekar came and said he had attended him for only two days after the 18th November. Dr. Parulekar's statement was recorded in Mr. Govindji's presence and he made no request either then or at any other time while in police custody for medical assistance.

His mother and daughter were at Matheran on the 18th when he was arrested and arrived in Bombay only on the night of the 19th. The newspaper report that they called at the Police Station on the morning of the 19th is therefore incorrect. On arrival in Bombay, the daughter came to the Police Station on the night of the 19th and was allowed to see her father at 11 p.m. The Inspector suggested to Mr. Govindji that he would take him to see his mother about bail, but Mr. Govindji said he did not want to see his mother as long as he was in custody. On the evening of the 19th Mrs. Naidu, Messrs. S. G. Banker and B. F. Bharucha came to the Police Station and were allowed to see him in the Inspector's presence and they advised him to make no defence and to give no bail. On the morning of the 20th his mother came to the Police Station; at the same time Mr. Framroj Desai had also arrived there. The mother, who does not speak English, asked Mr. Framroj Desai to inquire from the Police Officer if she could see her son. She was informed that she could take her son away if she produced bail for Rs. 2,000 but that she could not see him. The Inspector gave this reply as from his conversation with Mr. Govindji the previous night he understood he did not want to see his mother. She angrily replied that she could not give bail and left the Police Station. No direct conversation took place between the mother and any police officer. Mr. Framroj Desai, who also wanted to see the accused, was allowed to do so and he said that Mr. Govindji expressed his gratefulness to the police for their kindness to him while in custody.

Mr. Govindji was willing to give bail when first arrested but after his interview with Mrs. Naidu, Messrs. Banker and Bharucha, he changed his mind and refused to accept bail.—I have the honour to be, etc. (Sd.) W. C. HOLMAN, Acting Commissioner of Police.

COURT FEES ACT.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held yesterday, Sir N. G. Chandavekar presiding.

The first hour was spent in answering questions and then Bill No. VI of 1922 further to amend the Court Fees Act 1870 was taken up for consideration. Sir Chamanlal moved that the Bill be read "second time." This has a taxation Bill and has been brought forward for the purpose of getting additional revenue to make up the deficit.

Rao Saheb Dadabhai said the Bill should be translated and circulated among the public, so that the fullest opportunity might be given of considering it. He opposed the second reading, as he wanted time to be given to the public to express their opinion.

RECOMMITTAL TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale moved an amendment that the Bill be recommitted to the Select Committee to make some additional provisions in the Bill. He said the time had now come that the Court Fees Act should be amended in such a way that it would reach not only the people in the mofussil, but also the commercial people in the Presidency towns, as at present framed it would only affect the *ryots*. This was the time when advantage should be taken to tax the rich people who brought costly suits in the Courts of Bombay.

After Mr. Pahaljani and Mr. V. R. Gupte had spoker against the Bill. Sir J. T. Strungman said the Bill would hit the Bombay people even harder than the people in the mofussil. Rao Bahadur S. D. Gurud supported the amendment. said the Bombay people must be taxed more because they could afford to bear more. Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas said instead of sending it back to the Select Committee, they might pass it with the necessary amendments, and then accept the suggestion of Mr. C. M. Gandhi making it applicable for only two years. He asked them not to look at the measure from purely Bombay and the mofussil points of view, but to consider it from the point of view of the whole Presidency.

Mr. P. J. Mead also spoke, but he could not be heard. After Mr. Kale had replied Sir Chimanlal said it was a mistake to say that Bombay was not paying on the contrary Bombay city contributed the largest part of the revenue in regard to this particular head. Bombay, in fact, would have to pay a much higher figure than it was paying at present. He gave an undertaking that as to the city itself they would appoint a Committee and take the opinion of the High Court, etc., and bring a new Bill to be made applicable to the High Court only, unless, of course, the High Court made use of the new scale. Mr. Kale, on that understanding, withdrew the motion for recommittal to the Select Committee, but some members dissenting the motion was put to vote and the result of it was that 25 voted in favour and 52 against. The amendment was, therefore, declared lost. Mr. C. M. Gandhi then moved his amendment that the Bill should remain in force only for two years. This was accepted by Government and passed.

The Council then adjourned till to-day.

SINJHORO POLICE TORTURE CASE.

INTERPELLATIONS IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas asked: (a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the following statement of the Sessions Judge in the judgment that he delivered in the Sinjhoro Police Torture Case (No. 57 of 1921):—

"The Public Prosecutor goes the length of insinuating that the District Superintendent of Police was not conducting an honest enquiry."

(b) Will the Government be pleased to say on what ground the Public Prosecutor made such an insinuation and what action have the Government taken in the matter?

The Honourable Mr. M. H. W. Hayward replied: Government do not know the grounds on which the insinuation was based. Government do not consider that any action is called for as the Judge has held that it was not supported by the evidence.

Mr. C. M. Gandhi (Surat City) asked: Will Government be pleased to state:—(a) If the Public Prosecutor in charge of what is known as Sinjhoro Police Torture Case and the District Magistrate of Nawabshah recommended an appeal to be filed against the decision of the Sessions Judge in the case; (b) whether such an appeal has been filed; (c) if the appeal has not been filed, will Government be pleased to state the reasons why their recommendations were negatived?

The Honourable Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad replied: (a) Yes. (b) No. (c) Government were advised by their Law Officers that an appeal would fail.

Mr. Ghulam Husen Kassim, (Karachi City), asked:

Is it a fact that the Sub-Inspector of Police who was one of the accused in the case, has been promoted after his acquittal and his name put in the list of the selection grade of Inspectors?

The Honourable Mr. Hayward replied:—The Sub-Inspector in question had been brought on the list of men considered fit to act as Inspector of Police before the case referred to arose. He was under suspension during the period of the trial of the case in question, but as he was acquitted by the Court there were no grounds for removing his name from the list He was made Inspector in the normal course on the 24th November 1921. He has not been promoted to the selection grade of Inspectors.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas asked: (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the paragraph headed "Events in Sind, Alleged Dark Deeds of Police" appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 2nd February 1922?

(b) What action have the Government taken in the matter?

(c) If the allegations made in the "Bombay Chronicle" are untrue, is it the intention of Government to take any action against the paper?

The Honourable Mr. M. H. W. Hayward replied: (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) Enquiries are being made.

THE POLICE GRANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Hayward, with other members of the Government, has got an unfailing missile in Non-Cooperation. Like an Indian sorcerer charming a snake a Government member has to speak that one word and succeeds in charming down opposition in the Council. With that one word Mr. Hayward upheld the Revenue Commissioner's exoneration of the Police officer's misconduct at Matiari. His discounting of a finding of a Judicial Commissioner of Sind makes one rub one's brains just to recollect that Mr. Hayward was himself an additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind. The other day Mr. Hayward said that he had tasted jailfood and that it did not contain stones. When asked whether he had given notice of his visit, he succeeded in silencing the member by his answer that he visited jails whenever he liked. Has Mr. Hayward such a low estimate of the general intelligence of human beings as to think that this answer would satisfy it? Every body knows that big officials cannot move about without even general people's knowledge. All the lower officials get previous intimation of the superior's movements. Mr. Hayward did certainly not imitate Haroon-al-rashid and go in disguise. It is impossible that Mr. Hayward could visit a jail without allowing the officer in charge information sufficiently early. Statements of this kind coming from Mr. Hayward only prove that it is high time for the anachronism of civilians occupying the highest judicial seats to disappear.

It was, however, surprising that a motion to reduce the Police grant was moved only for making certain speeches and then withdrawing. It appears Sir Narayan did not make himself sufficiently clear when he said that members could move reduction for ventilating grievances. If at all the grievances are real, there must either come forth an admission and expression of regret from the Government member or they must pass a motion for reduction. What does a withdrawal mean? It means either that the majority of the Council is satisfied with the existing state or the Government statement or that the majority of the Council does not believe in the truth of the grievances. If it be the second, a motion for reduction is not only a waste of time but is further fortification of the erring Department. Now what has not been properly realised by the members is that the Council can express their disapproval of the Department's working or the Government policy in connection with the Department without embarrassing the Government financially. In the House of Commons there are motions of reduction by £100 or even by £10. Had the Bombay Council passed a reduction of say Rs. 500 or even Rs. 100, there would have been not the least inconvenience to the Government and there would have been a positive pronouncement on the general conduct of the Department. Mr. Hayward talked of a few cases of Police misconduct. For one proved case there are several such cases in fact. But even one proved case in such a city as Bombay where the means of redress are so near at hand, where at least some magistrates are independent, where there is something like a public opinion, must be seriously considered as an indication of considerable demoralisation in the mofussil.

The Press did not fail to meet condemnation at the hands of Mr. Hayward. When he said that the statements, about the cases referred in the discussion, appearing in the Press were not correct, one of the members asked why no proceedings were taken against the paper? Is the Press in India under insufficient burdens? What is the Press to do in the face of a system of Government which is given to silence and secrecy? The members ought not to forget the service of the Press. What the members should have asked was "Why should that fat salaried Director of Information not have issued a correction?" This gentleman can indulge in an insult to a Sankaracharya and through him to the Hindus as a race; will he not be better engaged in issuing corrections of these statements which Mr. Hayward took objection?

Yours, etc.

P. R. LELE.

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI.

Mr. Narayanrow Shripad Rajahamsa alia Balgandharwa came to Bombay with his company last month and is giving performances at the New Elphinstone Theatre. Mr. Balgandharwa needs no introduction to the public of Bombay. Every play of his has been drawing large houses. Mr. Narayanrow has well earned the name of "Balgandharwa", which was given by Lokamanya Tilak.

LALITKALADHARSHA NATAK MANDALI.

The above Company, founded by the late Mr. Keshorow Vithal Bhonsle, has been in Bombay for some week, performing its plays such as "Shah Shivaji", "Sanyasache Samsar", "Rakshasi Mahatvakamha" and others at the Bombay Theatre. The late Mr. Keshorow's place has been filled by Messrs. V. B. Pendharkar and S. N. Chapekar as proprietors, who are being assisted by a body of good actors.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 8 per cent.

A Calcutta message dated the 7th inst. states:—From to-day Capt. P. V. Douetil acts as Secretary of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club, during the absence, on leave, of Capt. A Howard.

The report, for February, of the Hirabag Dharamshala and Dispensary, situated at C. P. Tank Road, Bombay, shows 933 persons availed themselves of the Dharamsala and 3472 patients of the Dispensary.

Owing to the strike of the East Indian Railway men, the Overland mail and the Punjab mail left Howrah fifty minutes late on Thursday.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

THE JUNIOR PLATE NO. 4.—Distance 5 furlongs (round course).

TANTALUS	.....	1
BALANCE	.....	2
TAYEED	.....	3

THE FUTURITY PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

MARGIN	.....	1
NAKIB	.....	2
AMIRJUNG	.....	3

THE FUTURITY PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

GREY ROSETTE	.....	1
HADID	.....	2
OBIZED	.....	3

THE FUTURITY PLATE. Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

KHAYUM	.....	1
RESOLUTE	.....	2
BAYRUKDAR	.....	3

THE FREE HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

QUARRYMAN	.....	1
RECIPROCITY	.....	2
BLACKWATER	.....	3

THE CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

CRUSHED GLASS	.....	1
ARCLIGHT	.....	2
ALLENSMORE	.....	3

THE QUEENSBERRY HANDICAP.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

FLOREAL	.....	1
MIMI	.....	2
PARAGUA	.....	3

THE GOODBYE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

SOUTH NOTTS	.....	1
LIMEHOUSE LIGHTS	.....	2
BOX O' TRICKS	.....	3

THE FINAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

RED FLOWER	.....	1
CHIEFTAIN	.....	2
PRIDE OF IRAQ	.....	3

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELIOR THEATRE.

There are many variations in the attractions at the Excelsior during the next week or two, Chetalo and Palermo continue to perform after dinner with matinees next Tuesday and Thursday and the following Sunday (Tuesday's will be what is called a Portuguese matinee, Thursday's will be a crytal gazing matinee and of special interest to the ladies, and for the fare well matinee there will be a special spiritualistic programme). Then to-morrow night there is the Bombay Symphony Orchestra concert (possibly the last which will be given with the Governor's band leaving Mr. Behr's players) and with Madame Ersanilli, late of the Italian Opera Company, as the star attraction, and attention may be directed to the concerts at which Madame Ersanilli will sing, with a bijjou orchestra provided by Mr. Behr and conducted by him—these concerts will be on Wednesday and on the following Sunday night. Madame Ersanilli is a vocalist of a class not often heard in India. She did not receive as much scope with the Opera Company as she should have received, but in those operas in which she appeared as a principal she scored great successes.

Although there are now none of the bigger companies from which we occasionally receive flying visits touring the East, some interesting announcements may be made regarding the future attractions at the Excelsior. The end of next week will see a visit from the Scamps, who are now concluding a three months' tour of India; then from the 8th to the 13th there will be performances of "The Mikado" by the Bombay Amateurs; and the amateurs' season will be followed by a visit from the Royal Hawaiian Troubadors, whose entertainment has at its title "A Night in Honolulu."

THE EMPIRE.

"The Probation Wife" is a film which features Norma Talmadge. It is very human story about a very human girl who after having spent most of her life in a fast cafe and two years in a reformatory offers herself to a wealthy New Yorker in exchange for clothes and the luxuries of a life. Much to her surprise, he marries her, and she calls herself. "The Probation Wife". But the term of probation does not last long before real love comes along. Miss Talmadge has an opportunity in this picture to display that originality and versatility for which she has become so well-known. The part is given three distinct characterisations. There is first the inmate of the cabaret dive, then the inmate of the reformatory and lastly the wife of the wealthy New Yorker.

THE EMPRESS.

"The Prince of the Impossible" is the title of the principal films which is being shown at this theatre. This particular Prince was a most original person, as may well be imagined when he rode into his hostess's ball room. His ruling passion was original amusement, and his hostess was so taken with it that she determined to take a course of instruction. In the course of it they fell in love with each other, and then there began a duel of wits. Her originality displayed itself in a mock jilting; his in mock murder. Both had unpleasant consequences, and when all the knots had been unravelled then they decided to marry and end originality for ever.

FALSE CURRENCY NOTES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be thankful to you if you will kindly insert the following information in your valued paper for the public guidance:

"The Currency notes of Rs. 5 bearing letter "B" just close to the date and at the top of the number at its foot on the left hand side and also at the top of the Currency Officer's signature, and having no water mark as 5 RUPEES 5, are proved to be false under General Post Office circular No. G. O. 76 dated 13th January 1922. Thousands of notes of this type are under circulation. The matters are being taken up but in the meanwhile the public should be cautions in dealing with such notes"—Yours, etc

VITHAL VINAYAK LELE.

Dadar, March 7.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

ORION S. CLUB (2) BEAT NATIONAL S. CLUB.

There was only one match yesterday that between the National Sporting Club and the Orion Sporting Club. The first one, fixed to be played at 4-30 p.m., was a blank owing to the K. C. L. I. being on duty, the match was postponed.

The match between the two above teams which resulted in an easy win for the Orion Club by 2 goals to nil was absolutely one sided, the venue of operations being for the most part always located in the Nationals' territory, though the result of 2 goals to nil is a poor index of the balance of exchanges. It was obvious that the Orions, if pitted against a stronger team, would render a good account of themselves. Of course they played for all they were worth to stave off the onslaughts of the Orion forwards, but it was due only to the hesitancy and fumbling of some of the latter, especially Carvallo, that the score was so meagre. Fonseca, the Orion left winger is the pick of the lot, being a hard sprinter and excellent at neat clearances and short passes. He netted the first goal, Perreira the Rightinner being responsible for the latter. Andrews also played a good game Gommes is a powerful back.

The first half was goal-less, the game being characterised by frequent rushes right up to National citadel. The latter's custodian effected some fine saves but might try not to race out with the others even up to 25 yard line.

It first seemed as if such an ill-balanced game should end in a draw, for though the Orion forwards were literally every sounding in the striking circle danger was warded off almost every time, the whistle sounding out for some infringement or other. The first goal was scored some time after the restart Fonseca converting a thoughtful short pass from Entiado. The second goal soon followed, Perreira coming out successful after a brilliant effort.

The result was:—

Orion Sporting Club 2 goals.
National Sporting Club nil.
The teams were:—

Orion S. C.:—Goal: Vandorhide; backs Commes, Athaide; Half-backs: Hodges, J. Entiado and A. Dias. Forwards: R. Dias, Perriera, Carvallo, A. Entiado and Fonseca.

National. S.C.:—Goal:—N. Mistry; back: K. Bambhot, H. Bhajiwalla; half-backs: F. Pastakia, J. Umrigar, and P. Anklesaria; forwards: Billmoria, T. R. Mistry, R. S. Umrigar, C. Gazdar and D. N. Makujina.

Referees:—D. K. Kapadia and S. K. Bhoot.

TODAY'S GAMES:—

4-15 p.m.—Islam Gurkhana vs. B. E. S. Old Boys "B."

5-30 p.m.—Bombay Rangers vs. G. I. P. Parel.

RUGBY IN ENGLAND.

GLOUCESTER BEATS N. MIDLANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 9.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., March 10.

The Rugby match between Gloucester and North Midlands was played at Birmingham before eight thousand people in fine weather. Gloucester were continually attacking in early stages and their forwards gave an excellent display, especially in the open. After twelve minutes, a brilliant passing movement by Gloucester three-quarters ended in Cook scoring a try. Nearing the interval, fine footwork by Gloucester forwards enabled Nyliff to dribble over and Millington converted, the interval coming with the score eight to nil in favour of Gloucester. Play in the second half was monopolised by Gloucester but the excellent defence by North Midlands caused many good movements to be badly finished. Corbett finished a fine run with a try which Pickles converted. Pickles then kicked a penalty goal and a few minutes later Dix scored a try, the game ending in a win for Gloucester by nineteen points to nil.

CUP TIE REPLAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 10.
Recd. 11-45 p.m. March 10.

Tottenham Hotspurs 2, Cardiff 1.

BOMMIDI TRAIN SMASH.

ASST. STATIONMASTER & DRIVER CONVICTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DHARAMPURI (SAIEM), Mar. 9.

The Sub-divisional Magistrate, Dharmapuri Division, delivered to-day, Judgment in Bommidi train collision case in March Vandraput, Driver of Mettupalayam mail of the 13th December 1920, together with the Stationmaster, and Assistant Stationmaster, stood charged under section 304 A. I. P. C. 101 Railway Act The Stationmaster was acquitted. The Assistant Stationmaster was sentenced to nine months' and the driver to one year and six months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

We have to report a steadier market during the week with good demand and prices for ready sugars have been advanced by eight annas per cwt all round. The s. s. Triwind and s.s. Nagina from Mauritius were to sail last week, and have gone late and will sail this week hence the dealers will get more time to manipulate their holdings, Karachi and Calcutta markets remain steady with very little business doing.

Java market ruled quieter and prices have been reduced further to 15½ gilders for whites.

Home and American markets keep strong with good business doing.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

TMD Rs. 22-8-0 eq. 20s. F. B. Harbour Stocks 18,000 bags.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, March 11, 1922.

PRESERVE PEACE.

Mahatma Gandhi has been arrested. He is charged with sedition. He will be tried. He will not defend himself and may be sent to jail. *His* trial will not consist in the proceedings in the Court, but in the manner in which the people throughout the country conduct themselves. "It would be a sad commentary upon my preaching of, and upon the Congress and Khilafat pledge of, non-violence," he says in his article in the current issue of "Young India", "if my incarceration was to be signal for a storm all over the country." If even in a single village in the country there is on outbreak of violence, that reprehensible manifestation of misguided love for him will break his heart. His incarceration, as he himself says, will give him a quiet and physical rest which no one in the country deserves more than he. It is, therefore, not so much he as the people who are on trial. There is no Indian who does not love him. There is no Indian who does not honour him. As Mr. Sastri wrote of him recently:

> "He has occasionally caught some dim perception of the great things that lie hidden below the surface and of the struggles and tribulations which invest life with its awe and grandeur. An ancient Sanskrit verse says: "Do not tell me of holy ways or stone images: they may cleanse us, if they do, after a long period. A saintly man purifies us at sight."

How shall, then, we, whether non-co-operators or co-operators, prove that the homage we pay such a man is genuine? There is only one way—that is, by obeying his last injunction. As he himself says, he would regard the observance of perfect peace on his arrest as a mark of high honour paid to him by his countrymen. And we can best preserve peace by concentrating all our efforts on carrying out the work to which he intended to devote himself—the constructive programme of the Congress framed at Bardoli—a work in the performance of which all of us whatever our political differences can combine. If that work is to be done well, perfect peace must be preserved. Therefore, we must all conduct ourselves as though nothing has happened. There must be no hartals, no demonstrations and no processions. Peace must be maintained at all cost. As we love our country, let there be no outburst of anger. As we love our leader, let their be no violence, no hatred, no ill-will. Let us all carry on the work in peace and in the service of the country.

MR. MONTAGU.

Forced thereto by a series of betrayals—by the Coalition Cabinet's policy towards Turkey and the Muslims of the world—Mr. Montagu has adopted the only course open to a man who would preserve his self-respect and his honour as a statesman. He has boldly published to the world the Viceroy's very restrained and cautiously worded message and warning. He has published the warning without first obtaining the Cabinet's sanction. Mr. Montagu's resignation was as good as placed in the hands of the Premier from the moment he decided to tell the public and the world some portion of the truth at all costs. His choice was a simple one. He had either to act honestly and thereafter resign, or to take a part in the sordid business of duping the British people and betraying the Islamic world. And it is in keeping with his record as a sincere friend of Islam that Mr. Montagu should have chosen as he did.

The most genuinely sympthetic (if sometimes short-sikhted) friend of Eastern peoples that has ever held the portfolio for India could not have done otherwise. What all the cruel jibes and taunts could not effect; what all the disgustingly tasteless sneers at Mr. Montagu's (and Christ's) Jewish birth could not achieve; what all the yapping ultimata "Montagu-Must-Go!" shriecked almost daily for four years by a section of the Press in India and England could not bring about, has now transpired. Mr. Montagu has gone. But no enemies have driven him out. This honest Jewish gentleman has proved far stronger than all the "hard-fibred" British opponents who hated him for his very honesty. There has been nothing more characteristic in the history of the British Parliament than Mr. Montagu's attitude of sublime unconcern when the curs of Fleet Street yapped at his heels. They were beneath contempt and he knew it. Therefore he did not trouble to so much os kick out at them. Because he was an honest man Mr. Montagu's resignation had to come. All the laws of evolution demanded it. The Cabinet's betrayal of Islamic people had become too apparent. Lest our readers should think that in calling Mr. Montagu an honest man we are apologising for his condonation of Repression or for the Reforms we hasten to explain that we have very good authority to believe that in making these great mistakes Mr. Montagu sincerely believed he was acting for the best. And, as regards a settlement with the Ottoman Empire, Mr. Montagu, has, we are assured, worked loyally and hard on behalf of Islam to the best of his lights. Even an honest man may make serious mistakes—but provided he acts in all sincerity, he remains honest even when misguided. To the best of his powers Mr. Montagu has done his duty to God and man and we cannot at this moment of his utterly candid final gesture dwell unduly on his limitations.

With the meagre material vouchsafed us by Reuter, we have to construct the episode of Mr. Montagu's resignation largely by conjecture. But our guesses, are, we feel, accurate. The cables help us to think so. It seems fairly safe to assume that Mr. Montagu knew, as we in India knew, that the coming attempt at a settlement of the Turkish question would in effect be not much less disastrous than the Treaty of Severs. The question of the Khilafat would hardly be considered at all in its most important aspects relative to the Khilafat's supremacy over the Holy Places. The question of Thrace remains an open one with the odds heavily against Turkish claims. The renewal of hostilities in Asia minor by the Greeks is merely a spectacular bit of propaganda to impress Greek claims in Smyrna upon statesmen suspiciously eager to be impressed. Mr. Montagu doubtless saw all these things. So he told the world the truth as he knew it—though his information did not nearly do justice to the seriousness of the position—and then resigned his portfolio. As we have said, Mr. Montagu has done his duty. It remains now for Lord Reading to do his. Attempts are being made to show that the case of the Viceroy differs from that of Mr. Montagu. Is the Viceroy prepared to resign on the Khilafat issue so as to let the world be in no doubt that his protestations and Lord Chelmsford's before him of sympathy, expressed the Viceroy's own sentiments and not merely those of the Secretary of State for India? And since Mr. Montagu's resignation was brought about by his giving honest credence and value to a warning from the Viceroy—the man on the spot—it behoves Lord Reading now to prove his good faith and sincerity as Mr. Montagu has done. Indeed, we consider Lord Reading's offer of resignation to be inevitable.

Notes of the Day

Recantation.

Sir Robert Watson-Smythe's recantation should prove a trifle embarrassing to some of our contemporaries. For now that the doughty knight says he did not mean half of what he said and that he had spoken while in a furious temper, the newspapers which applauded him should chime in chorus that they were quite wrong when they represented Sir Robert as a spokesman for his community. Open confession is good for the soul and we only wish that certain people at Delhi were even as cautiously apologetic as is Sir Robert Watson-Smythe. Sir Robert now withdraws his statement that Indians must always be inferior to Englishmen but qualifies the withdrawal by stating that the Extremists alone should be regarded as Europeans' inferiors and, incidentally, dishonest and untruthful. This is delightful. Because Sir Robert's recantation amounts to the following:—"Those Indians who have cringed umbly before us—the Moderates to wit—are my equals, honest men and truthful. But those who refuse to render the alien a homage which is not his due are the alien's inferiors and beneath contempt. Those who tacitly concede us superiority are our equals. Those who claim to be our equals are despicably presumptious people." Sir Robert is almost as good as a Cabinet Minister in the logic of his deductions.

Sir William's Latest.

When we point out, as casually as we may, that Sir William Vincent's latest diatribe contains several references to the Ali Brothers' country and to the King, but no reference to their God—we have indicated the outstanding difference of opinion between Sir William Vincent and the Muslims of India—including the Ali Brothers. Sir William's tirade opened upon this note:—"Can the House consider the release of men who are traitors to their country and traitors to their King?" And the last rumblings of the storm came as an expression of indignant surprise that a Member of Council should suggest to an "assembly of intelligent men who really understand things" that "traitors to their countrymen and traitors to their King should be treated with any consideration." And the dutiful Imperial Legislative Assembly of men who really understand things, unanimously upheld Sir William Vincent's view. But there is we fear just one little thing—at least Western statesmanship considers it as unworthy notice—of which that Assembly of intelligent men could not be unaware. Our Muslim fellow-subjects of the King, however, mould their lives by this fact which the Assembly ignored—that God is Greatest, that God's Law, they conscientiously believe, is greater than man-made law. This was the only statement offered by the Maulanas at their historic trial. Sir William Vincent treats it as beneath contempt. But Sir William Vincent is not concerned with the moral law—with God's Law. We do not think it is necessary to notice Sir William's "disclosures" about the war-time activities of the Ali brothers. They were answered by Mr. Mahomed Ali in his famous letter to Mr. Montagu and they were not relevant to the resolution which the Assembly was discussing.

Gratuitous.

In the course of his speech in the Legislative Assembly justifying the non-release of the Ali brothers, Sir William Vincent is reported to have referred to "one Hindu gentleman who had no right to call himself Shankaracharya", meaning Shree Shankaracharya Swami Bharati Krishna Tirthji of Sharada Peeth. There was no particular occasion for Sir William to indulge in this extremely offensive remark, seeing that he was dealing only with the "crimes" of the Ali brothers and the legitimacy or otherwise of this Swami's claim to Shankaracharyaship was not at issue. Why did the Home Member go out of his way deliberately to hurl this insult at one who was not there to defend himself? Who is Sir William Vincent to declare whether a particular religious leader is or is not a Shankaracharya? The Shankaracharyaship is a spiritual post and it is for the Hindu community to say whether they will recognise a particular individual as the rightful Shankaracharya or not. Sir William cannot be unaware that Swami Bharati Krishna is only one of the three claimants to the Shankaracharyaship and that no court of law has yet adjudged their rival claims. Sir William cannot also be unaware—if he is, he might apply for enlightment to the local Director of Information—that the particular Shankaracharya he was traducing has a no mean following among Hindus. Sir William's utterly uncalled-for remark is likely to be deeply resented by the Hindu community at large. It is to be hoped that the Home Member will realise the injustice he has done to the Swami and will take the earliest occasion to withdraw the gratuitous remark and make proper amends to this religious leader of a large section of Hindus.

Kathiawar Arrests.

We are obliged to revert to the subject of these arrests because of the refusal or inability—we cannot say, which—of the Home Member of the Government of Bombay to meet the criticism to which the high-handed action of the Kathiawad Agency was subjected at the hands of the Councillors on Wednesday. While replying with studied precision to the charges against the police in other parts of the Presidency, Mr. Hayward, for some reason or other, skipped over the criticism levelled at the Kathiawad Agency police, though more than one member had spoken bitterly of their conduct. It is possible that Mr. Hayward has discovered that the ground on which he had taken his stand in respect of these arrests, instead of being *terra firma* as he had imagined all along, is but quicksand. As we pointed out the other day, the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, under which he and the "Governor-in-Council" took shelter, could not apply to residents of a civil station, which is "British territory." The President of the Council under the wrong notion that Rajkot is outside British jurisdiction, had at first disallowed certain interpellations on the subject made by a Councillor, but he has, we now understand, found out his mistake and admitted the interpellations. Mr. Hayward too, perhaps, sees the mistake the Government have committed. But, he would have done well to dispel all doubt about the legality of the official action by a clear statement on the subject. It is a pity he did not.

American Opinion.

The New York "Nation" writes:—

> "The Nation" has welcomed English condemnation of our treatment of political prisoners. By the same token we assert not merely the right but the duty of Americans to protest not only against ill-treatment of political prisoners but against the policy which fills Indian jails with men like (Lala Lajpat) Rai. Such repression has not defeated the Indian Nationalists. The efforts of the Indian Moderates to persuade the Viceroy to abandon repressive measures seem to have failed.

Compulsory Bible Teaching.

Christian missionary bodies in India who have been insisting on the inclusion of compulsory Bible teaching in the regular curricula of the educational institutions conducted by them would do well to take a timely warning from the action of the Education Department of the United Provinces, which, in persuance of a resolution adopted by the local Legislative Council, has decided to revise its grant-in-aid rules so as to debar aided educational institutions from compelling the attendance of any student at any religious instruction or observance as a condition of admission or continuance in the institution, if the student or his parents object to such instruction or observance. Sooner or later the educational authorities in other provinces too, including our own, are bound to follow in the footsteps of the authorities in the United Provinces in deference to the keen feeling which prevails in the student world no less than among the public in the matter. However unprotestingly the non-Christian students and their parents and guardians may have put up with the restrictions in the past, these are not likely to be tolerated any longer by the awakened conscience of the public. Some of the missionary institutions have already begun to feel the effect of the awakening through the daily dwindling strength of their classes. If the missionary bodies engaged in educational work in India do not read the signs of the times aright and fail to revise their lines of work they will have cause to repent later when they may be compelled to close their institutions owing to their unpopularity. There is none who does not realize the immense good which these bodies are doing in the educational field and who does not appreciate and is not deeply grateful for the self-sacrificing zeal which most of those engaged in this work are displaying. It is because Indians are fully alive to the splendid work the missionaries are doing that they do not wish to see this jeopardised by the mistaken zeal of the workers in one particular direction.

MAHATMA ARRESTED.

MR. MONTAGU EXPLAINS.

ACTUATED BY SENSE OF DUTY.

CONFIDENT OF INDIAN POLICY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 10.
Recd. 2-0 a.m., Mar. 11.

Correspondence has been published between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Montagu in connection with the latter's retirement from the office. Montagu's letter conveying the resignation shows that he circulated the Government's telegram on the Turkish Treaty accompanied by a request to permit publication to the members of the Cabinet last week, when apparently no action was taken. He acceded to the wish on the receipt of an urgent telegram of the fourth and points out, though he admits it is irrelevant, that he then did not anticipate there would be an early Cabinet meeting or that he did not see much, if anything, in the Government's communication which had not been repeatedly said by them or on their behalf since the Peace Conference. He submits that India was given a separate representation at the peace conference and was party to the Treaty of Sevres, therefore, he cannot conceive it possible that there should be any question that they should not be allowed to state views affecting the peace of India. He did not think it possible or right to prevent them informing the people they governed of views they advanced on their behalf. The Government's object was to ensure the fullest consideration for the Indian standpoint and he felt it his duty to do? utmost to support the Government and the Provincial Governments in connection with the Treaty of Sevres. He considers he was justified in action he took and concludes with a confident belief that the policy he was authorised to carry out in India will win through to success.

In a post-script he hopes that the copy of telegram of the sixth amplifying and sanctioning the telegram of the fourth will be published.

Mr. Lloyd George replies intimating that he is advising His Majesty to accept the resignation and says he is convinced that Mr. Montagu was actuated in the course he pursued solely by a sense of public duty, but the fact remains he caused by publication of the Viceroy's telegram raising of questions whose importance go far beyond the frontiers of India or the responsibilities of Mr. Montagu's office without consulting the Cabinet or any colleague.

WHO WILL SUCCEED MR. MONTAGU?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 9.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., Mar. 11.

It appears that the Premier owing to indisposition was the last member of the Cabinet to learn of the sensational publication of the Government's communication. After summoning Mr. Montagu and ascertaining that he did not repudiate the responsibility for publication Mr. Lloyd George called together his colleagues including Lord Birkenhead, Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Churchill who carefully considered the situation thereby created and unanimously decided Mr. Montagu could not remain in office. The Premier, thereupon, wrote to Mr. Montagu asking for his resignation. It is reliably understood that the Ministers, not immediately available when the Premier consulted his colleagues, endorsed action he had taken.

As regards the Viceroy's position it is semi officially pointed out that the cases of Mr. Montagu Lord Reading are not analogous. It is recognised that it is the Viceroy's obvious duty to keep the Imperial Government informed as to the public feeling. It appears that Lord Reading asked and received Mr. Montagu's permission to publish the document embodying the views respecting the Anglo-Turkish relations. Mr. Chamberlain's announcement in the House of Commons was received with fierce welcoming cheers from a majority of the Unionists and the Die-hards especially delighted could hardly contain their satisfaction. Mr. Montagu was not present and the Liberals and the Labour men received the news without expression of opinion. Mr. Montagu in the afternoon said farewell to Lord and Lady Lytton at Victoria and thus performed practically his last official act as the Secretary of State. Reuters Lobby Correspondent hears that his successor will probably be a Unionist peer.

DRASTIC ACTION CONTEMPLATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 9.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., March 10.

Johannesburg.—The Government determined to end the present situation and has mobilised the Imperial Light Horse, the Transvaal Scottish, Railway and Harbour Rifles, and the Pretoria Regiment to reinforce the police. It has also warned the public that aeroplanes will use machineguns.

Sections of the strikers have been chasing and shooting the natives over a wide area but in one instance a portion of the commando encountered a band of the natives armed with assegais and knobkerris and fled eventually securing police protection.

WHY MONTAGU RESIGNED.

CABINET NOT CONSULTED.

OVER TURKISH TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 9.
Recd. 10 a.m., March 10.

"The Times" assumes that the important message from the Indian Government to Mr. Montagu was not published without the definite assent of the Cabinet and thus carries even greater weight than if it expressed the views of the Government of India alone. "The view of the Indian Government", says "The Times", must be very fully considered at the Paris Conference, and however difficult it may be to reconcile the Turkish claims and the Indian Mahomedan aspirations with the security of non-Moslems in Turkey, a determined and sustained effort must be made in this direction, such effort as will leave no room for doubt that the British Government is as willing as the Indian Government, to give just satisfaction to the religious susceptibilities of the Mahomedan subjects of the Crown. But there are other causes of the Indian unrest, chiefly, the agitation by Mr. Gandhi. The Indian Government cannot, and unless we misjudge it, will no longer, allow responsibe authors of lawlessness to go free and we trust the news of the arrest of Mr. Gandhi will shortly be received, and that the Indian Government will no longer punish merely his dupes, but will arrest and try his chief associates and accomplices."

WHAT CAUSED HIM TO RESIGN?

CABINET NOT CONSULTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 10.

The following is the text of questions asked in the House of Commons yesterday and Mr. Chamberlain's reply:—

Captain Wedgwood Benn asked the Prime Minister whether the telegram from the Viceroy of India urging a revision of the Sevres Treaty representated the view of His Majesty's Government.

Colonel Aubrey Herbert asked the Secretary of State for India whether a telegram had been received by the Government of India specifying definite modifications in the Treaty of Sevres which they recommended, whether the publication of this telegram was approved by the Government of India or by H. M's Government, who was responsible and whether the Government would declare its attitude on this unprecedented incident.

Mr. Gideon Murray asked the Secretary of State for India whether His Majesty's Government had received a communication from the Government of India recommending the revision of the Treaty of Sevres and the settlement of the Turkish question on certain definite lines, whether he would say what the specific lines of settlement recommended were and what His Majesty's Government proposed to do in the matter.

REVISION OF SEVRES TREATY.

Mr. Chamberlain replied "I shall answer this question together with other questions of which I have received a private notice from the Hon. and Gallant member for Yeovil and the Hon. Member for St. Rollox. I understand that this telegram was published by the Government of India with the sanction of the Secretary of State. No other Minister was consulted. I desire expressly to abstain from any comment upon the subject-matter of the telegram though the terms exceed those demanded even by the warmest friends of the Turks themselves. This, however, is a matter for discussion at the Conference into which it would be highly inexpedient for me to enter now. But the publication of such a pronouncement of policy without consulting with the Cabinet and without their assent, raises a different question, all the more important because the Conference was just about to meet at Paris, when as it seemed there was a fair prospect that in concert with our Allies we should be able to lay the basis for peace between the Turks and the Greeks. His Majesty's Government are unable to reconcile the publication of the telegram of the Government of India, on the sole responsibility of the Secretary of State, with the collective responsibility of the Cabinet or with the duty which all the Governments of the Empire owe to each other in matters of Imperial concern. Such independent declarations destroy the unity of the policy which it is vital to preserve in foreign affairs and gravely imperil the success of the impending nevotiations. The Secretary of State has tendered his resignation to the Prime Minister, and His Majesty has been pleasd to approve its acceptance. When the Foreign Secretary proceeds to Paris to discuss the Eastern settlement with the Foreign Ministers of France and Italy, it will be his object to arrive at a solution that will be equitable to all parties. Due weight will be given by him to the opinions of the Indian Mahomedans as expressed by the Government of India but he cannot hold himself bound to accept any solution that may be put forward by that Government irrespective of its relations to the problem as a whole. The responsibility for the revision of the Treaty of Severes and the

(Continued on next page.)

ON CHARGE OF SEDITION.

HIS APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE

KEEP PERFECT PEACE.

HAVE NO HARTALS AND NO DEMONSTRATIONS.

CONCENTRATE ON CONSTRUCTIVE WORK

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Mr. Gandhi has been arrested this (Friday) afternoon at Ahmedabad on charge of sedition.

GOVERNMENT PRESS NOTE.

A Press note issued by the Government of Bombay says:—

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was arrested at Ahmedabad on the evening of the 10th inst. on charges of sedition under Sec. 124 A. Indian Penal Code, by order of the Government of Bombay with the concurrence of the Government of India.

HOW TO HONOUR HIM.

Writing in "Young India" of last Thursday under caption "If I am arrested——" Mahatma Gandhi says:—

There should therefore be no *hartals*, no noisy demonstrations no processions. I would regard the observance of perfect peace on my arrest as a mark of high honour paid to me by my countrymen. What I would love to see, however, is the constructive work of the Congress going on with clockwork regularity and the speed of the Punjab Express. I would love to see people who have hitherto kept back, voluntarily discarding all their foreign cloth and making a bonfire of it. Let them fulfil the whole of the constructive programme framed at Bardoli, and they will not only release me and other prisoners, but they will also inaugurate Swaraj and secure redress of the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs. Let them remember the four pillars of Swaraj: Non-violence, Hindu—Moslem—Sikh—Parsi—Christian—Jew unity, total removal of untouchability and manufacture of hand-spun and hand-woven *khaddar* completely displacing foreign cloth

I do not know that my removal from their midst will not be a benefit to the people. In the first instance, the superstition about the possession of supernatural powers by me will be demolished. Secondly, the belief that people have accepted the Non-co-operation programme only under my influence and that they have no independent faith in it will be disproved. Thirdly, our capacity for Swaraj will be proved by our ability to conduct our activities in spite of the withdrawal even of the originator of the current programme. Fourthly and selfishly, it will give me a quiet and physical rest, which perhaps I deserve.—"Young India."

WHAT THE PEOPLE SHOULD DO.

Bombay Congress Committee's Appeal.

The Bombay Congress Committee has issued the following appeal:—

Our struggle for Swaraj is based on non-violence We are therefore, pledged to preserve peace in case of the arrest of any one of our countrymen. That is our creed. That is our leader's command.

Gandhiji had clearly stated in his article entitled "If I am arrested"—that going mad in the event of his arrest would be a stain upon him. The salvation of the nation would be possible only by scrupulously adhering to the ways pointed out by him. Therefore, he desired that the day of his arrest should be a day also of rejoicings to the people. He wished that those weaknesses which still cling to them might disappear.

Our duty is, therefore, to press on with the constructive programme laid down by the Congress Committee. We shall, thereby, best honour him. We shall show no regard for him either by observing Hartal or by going mad. We have acquired strength by non-violence. Non-violence will enable us to attain our goal. Therefore, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee request the public of Bombay in the case of arrest of Mahatmaji

NOT TO OBSERVE HARTAL;

TO MAINTAIN PERFECT PEACE,

AND

TO ACT WITH PERFECT CORDIALITY TOWARDS ALL PEOPLE.

DISTURBANCE OF PUBLIC PEACE IN PUNJAB.

GOVT. COMMUNIQUE EXPLAINS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 9.

A communique says:—For some months past, bands of persons styling themselves Akalis have disturbed public tranquillity in the central Punjab. These persons sometimes move about in military formation carrying weapons which are often bare. In some cases they have drawn their swords and threatened travellers. Some have found their way in large bodies into the railway trains and travelled free of charge. Others have terrorized the local officials or have intimidated soldiers on leave and threatened them with molestation of their women if they do not leave the Army. Others have interfered with the Magistrate's trying cases. Others have made speeches of a violent and revolutionary character claiming the *raj* of Punjab for themselves and declaring that they only await the word of command to overthrow the law. Government has taken steps to counteract these activities by the arrest of certain of the offenders and it will be necessary for Government to continue and ever to intensify its action so long as public is harassed and law defied. While, however, determined to suppress the political activities of this nature, the Government assures all law abiding Sikhs that its sympathy with the Sikh community and its desire to support Sikh religion are unaffected by misdeeds of this lawless section.

Orders have already been obtained from the Civil Court which terminate the connection of Government with the Darbar Sahib and leave its administration entirely to the Sikhs themselves and efforts are being made which will, it is hoped, be shortly completed to devise a fresh project of law which will provide satisfactorily for the reform of Gurdwaras. Government while hostile to anything in the shape of lawless action by any class of persons, is always desirous of meeting, as far as it can, reasonable desires of the Sikhs in matters connected with their rel[igion]

MR. EDWIN MONTAGU.

The Rt. Hon. Edwin Samuel Montagu had been Secretary of State for India since 1917, when he succeeded Mr. Austen Chamberlain. Mr. Montagu is the second son of the 1st Lord Swaythling and was born in 1879. He was educated first at Clifton, then in the City of London School later in the Trinity College, Cambridge. Mr. Montagu's official career began at a comparatively early age of 27, when he was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He remained in this post for two years. He then served as Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister till 1910. From 1910-14 he was under-Secretary of State for India under Mr. (now) Lord Morley. In 1915 he was appointed as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He was also Financial Secretary to the Treasury from 1914-16 and was a member of the War Committee in 1916. Mr. Montagu is a Liberal in Politics and has been representing the Chesterlon Division of Cambridgeshire in the House of Commons ever since 1906. Soon after his coming to office as Secretary of State for India he induced His Majesty's Government to make a new statement of British policy towards India and this was done through the now famous Declaration of August 1917, which stated definitely that the policy of His Majesty's Government is that of "increasing the association of Indians, in every branch of administration and the gradual development of self-Government institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible Government in India as an integral part of the British Empire". Though this declaration fell short of the expectations of the majority of Indians, it was recognised at the time that a considerable advance was made towards meeting the legitimate aspirations of Indians. But subsequent events and the backsliding of His Majesty's Government and Parliament falsified the high hopes raised by the Declaration.

A GENUINE LIBERAL.

Mr. Montagu had given evidence of his genuine liberalism and pro-Indian sympathies even before he bbecame Secretary of State for India. His speeches a under-Secretary of State for India during the Morleyan regime were always cast in a symathetic vien. Just before he succeded Mr. Austen Chamberlain as Secretary of State for India he had made a trenchent attack on the Indian administration in connection with the Mesopotamia muddle. In the course of his speech in the House of Commons on 12th July 1917, Mr. Montagu made the following remarks:—"The whole system of the India Office is designed to prevent control by the House of Commons for fear that there might be too advanced a Secretary of State."

"The Government of India is too Wooden, too iron, too inclastic, too antediluvian, to be of any use for the modern purposes we have in view. I do not believe that any body could ever support the Government of India from the point of view of modern requirements. . . .

"I tell this House that the Statutory organisation of the India Office produces an apotheosis of circumlocation and red tape beyond the dreams of any ordinary citizen. . . . . .

"You cannot reorganise the Executive Government of India, remodel the viceroyalty and give the Executive Government more freedom from this House of Commons and the Secretary of State unless you make it more responsible to the people of India.

"I say that that is a system so cumbrous, so designed to prevent efficiency and change that in the light of these revelations it cannot continue to exist."

"But I am positive of this: Your great claim to continue the illogical system of Government by which we have governed India in the past is that it was efficient. Believe me, Mr. Speaker, it is not a question of expediency, it is not a question of desirability. Unless you are prepared to remodel, in the light of modern experience, this century-old and cumbrous machine, then, I believe, I verily believe, that you will lose your right to control the destinies of the Indian Empire."

Mr. Montagu followed up the declaration of policy in 1917 by a visit to India for the express purpose of investigating the problems of this country on the spot. He toured through the country along with the Viceroy, Lord Chelmsford, receiving deputations, interviewing persons and investigating local conditions. The result of the labours of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford are embodeid in the Montagu-Chelmsford ("Montford") Report. It in on the proposals contained in this report that the "Reformed Constitution" of India is mainly based. Though, he was unable to translate all his sympathies into action, because of the reactionary influences which surrounded him on all sides both in Great Britain and India, few Indians will fail to acknowledge that his sympathies towards India were real and that he laboured hard in the interests of India. His efforts for a just and sympathetic solution of the Turkish problem will not also be forgotten.

With regard to the Punjab atrocities, however, it must be stated that he signally failed to appreciate the seriousness of the wrong done. His earlier—and fatal—silence and later sorry attempts to whitewash the conduct of such an arch-offender as Sir Michael O'Dwyer, must be reckoned as blots on his otherwise fair and honest record. But his failure to do justice to the problem of the Punjab must be attributed more to his weakness than to a deliberate intention to connive at the wrong. The same weakness was responsible for his latter-day surrender to the reactionary cliques at Simla and in London in the matter of the "Reforms."

LALAJI SENTENCED

TO ONE YEAR'S R. I.

ALSO ONE YEAR'S SIMPLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 8.

Judgment was pronounced to-day by Mr. Harris, Special Magistrate, in the case against Lala Lajpat Rai in the Central Jail. Lala Lajpat Rai was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment under the Seditious Meetings' Act read with section 117 I. P. C. and to one year's simple imprisonment under section 17 (2) Criminal Law Amendment Act read with section 117 I. P. C., the sentences to run consecutively, and the sentence of rigorous imprisonment to commence first.

PACIFIC TREATY "A FARCE."

STUBBORN FIGHT IN SENATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 9.
Recd. 11 a.m. March 10.

Washington.—Senator Lodge is leading a stubborn fight in the Senate with the Irreconcilables, for the ratification of the Pacific Treaty. He declared that the treaty had led to the termination of the Anglo Japanese Alliance which prevented England from exercising her influence in the Far East in the interests of peace. The Treaty replaced the Alliance by a political system actuated by peace in the Pacific, and if it failed, the Naval limitation agreement would be endangered. Was the United States, asked Senator Lodge, to stumble on the threshold of its own undertaking and sink back into the sullen solitude of a hermit nation armed to the teeth.

Senator Lodge was subsequently heckled by his opponents. Senator Reed declared that if what he had said was true the Treaty was a farce and accomplished nothing more than the agreements which were in force at present.

THE ENGINEERING DISPUTE

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S INTERVENTION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 10.
Recd. 11-45 p.m. March 10.

Mr. Lloyd George who is better has intervened in the engineering dispute. He participated in a conference between Mr. Macnamara and the representatives of the employers and men at Downing Street. The Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Unions have decided to join issue with the Amalgamated Engineering Union. Representatives of all unions concerned meet employers to-day.

FAILURE OF MESSRS CHILDS AND JOSEPHS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 10.
Recd 11-45 p.m. March 10.

New York.—In the course of an official enquiry into Messrs. Childs and Josephs failure counsel for the receiver declared that the two principals Childs and Joseph had each withdrawn six hundred and fifty thousand dollars during the eighteen months preceding the failure, although the firms' books showed it insolvent when the withdrawals were made.

"FAILURE OF GENOA CONFERENCE.

FRENCH PAPERS OPINION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 10.
Recd. 11-50 p.m. Mar 10.
Recd. 11-50 p.m. Mar 10.

Paris.—The newspapers anticipate failure of the Genoa Conference in consequence of America's refusal to participate.

The "Temps" declares that the Genoa enterprise is bankrupt and should be replaced immediately by another and a better conceived scheme. "The Gaulois" opines that without America the conference will imply be a meeting of insolvent debtors. "The Information" says it will be long before Europe can settle her debts with America. If instead of hoarding gold America brought a realisable plan to Genoa she might be paid sooner.

THICK RUMOURS IN SURAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, March 9.

Thick rumours of Mahatmaji's arrest are floating everywhere Mr. Mavalanker, however, informs by 'phone from Ahmedabad that Mahatma has left for Ajmer yesterday afternoon and returns on the 10th. He attends the Ulema Conference there.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

BY M. K. GANDHI.

SINFUL IDOLATRY.

I am myself an idolater though I am also an iconoclast as so many of my friends to their cost Idolatry is implanted in the human breast, and we worship perhaps nothing so much as our own bodies, but I am not in this note dealing with idolatory that is permissible; am merely writing this note to draw attention to the sinful practice that seems to have commenced somewhere in the South of putting my portraits in chariots for religious processions. Mr. Andrews draws my attention by a telegram to the fact that if such a practice is continued it might even lead to rioting because not everybody will tolerate the idea of putting portraits of historical persons or living persons in chariots drawn in connection with religious festivals, and I hold it to be criminal when ordinary idols are replaced by portraits of me. It can do no good to these blind worshippers and must do violence to devotees who cannot possibly tolerate the idea of their idols being insulted. There is ample excuse for people worshipping heroes of the remote past in the form of idols, but it offends one's sense of propriety to be called upon to offer incense to living persons in the manner said to have been done somewhere in the Madras Presidency. If we are making for real manifestation of the democratic spirit, there is no room for such or excessive hero-worship. I would urge every Congress worker, therefore, whenever he sees such blind worship to discountenance it and by every legitimate means to wean people from it.

AN IDLE THREAT.

It seems to be the special good fortune of Shrimati Sarojini Naidu to be threatened with prosecution or at least to have her statements contradicted. It will be remembered that her charges about the official misdeeds during the Martial Law period were repudiated by Mr. Montagu. She took up the challenge and quoted chapter and verse from the Congress inquiry report. If she was wrong it was the Congress Commissioners who misled her. She was able to prove that the India Office did not even know the full contents of the report.

This time the Madras Government has actually threatened prosecution. I wish they could make good their threat. India will then have the rare chance of listening to the statement of an undefended poetess of India. Only there will be such a rush for hearing the poetic non-cooperator in the courts that the trial will have to be either in an open maidan (not a bad thing) or inside prison walls. There is no hall large enough in all India that would hold the eager crowd that would want to have a glimpse of the *bulbul* in a British cage.

Well she has lost no time in repeating her charges. Chivalrous Keshava Menon and many others have come forward to support her statement. Mr. Prakasham has published the portrait of a boy whose arms were cruelly cut off. She has invited the Government to prosecute her or to tender an ungratified apology or before so doing to appoint an impartial commission of non-officials to investigate her charges. India awaits the reply of the gallant Madras Government. It surprises me that Lord Willingdon should have omitted the courtesy of privately writing to Mrs. Naidu asking her whether she had made the charges in an unguarded moment and if not, whether she could assist the Government in proving them. Have English gentlemen in their rage forgotten their traditional chivalry? Must they insult one of the most distinguished daughters of India because she has the temerity to take up the popular cause? I do expect Lord Willingdon to make the *amende honourable* and that in a handsome manner. I assure him that he will regain for the Government a little of the lost prestige by such an honourable act. It cannot affect the struggle one way or the other. But an honourable act on the part of the Government will come like a drop of rain on a parched land.

THE BHILS OF RAJPUTANA.

The Bhils of Rajputana are a simple and a brave people. They have certain grievances. They have found in one Motilal Tejavat a friend and helper. He has been ... is said, weaning them from drink, gambling and meat-eating and asking them to live an orderly industrious life. He has been also advising them about their grievances. The only fault I can find is that he has been moving about with a large retinue of his followers. This has undoubtedly caused uneasiness among the States. Hearing all sorts of complaints against Mr. Motilal I asked Mr. Manilal Kothari to inquire. He did so with the permission and the help of the respective States and the Bhils have assured him that they do not mean any mischief at all. He has met Mr. Motilal also. The latter has assured Mr. Kothari of his peaceful intentions. But unfortunately in the meanwhile the Idar State is reported to have taken action against the Bhils and killed four of them. I do not know the full details nor do I know the reason for the action. I can only hope that they will settle the Bhil complaints by appointing an arbitration court and promise free pardon to Mr. Motilal if he comes out of the hills and surrenders himself. The Bhils have been long neglected by the States and reformers. If they are given a helping hand, they can become the pride of India. All they need is the spinning wheel in their homes and schools in which their children can receive simple education. In the vast awakening that has taken place no race can be left out of the calculation of the States and reformers.—"Young India."

H. E. the Governor of Behar and Orissa unveiled the portrait of Sir Edward Gait, Ex-Lieut.-Governor of Bihar and Orissa, in the Council House on the 9th instant.—(A. P.).

His Excellency was the Guests of the President and Members of the Municipal Corporation at Dinner at the Corporation Hall on Thursday.

WHY MONTAGU RESIGNED.

(Continued from previous page.)

conclusion of peace in the East rests with the Allied Powers in combination.

MR. ASQUITH'S SUGGESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 9.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., March 10.

In the House of Commons, after Mr. Chamberlain had announced Mr. Montagu's resignation, Colonel Wedgwood asked whether Mr. Montagu had resigned before or after the publication of the document from the Government of India.

Mr. Chamberlain said that Mr. Montagu had tendered his resignation to-day.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor asked whether an early opportunity would be given for the discussion of the despatch, and the policy of Government in the Near East.

Mr. Chamberlain said:—"Of course, if it is a general wish of the House to discuss the policy of Government, I must endeavour to find an opportunity; but I would earnestly press upon the House that a discussion of the policy or action to be taken by British representatives at the Paris Conference, before that Conference takes place, cannot serve public interest. The successful conduct of the negotiations is impossible if Government are to be asked, before entering the Conference, to state exactly what is to be the outcome."

Mr. Asquith said:—"Is the House to understand that this very important document was published and communicated to the Press on the sole authority of Mr. Montagu?"

Mr. Asquith went on to say:—"We have, on paper, to-day, a motion for discussion on the Middle East Supplementary Estimates, and I suggest that the opinion of the House on that matter may be very largely affected by this pronouncement and the action of Government upon it. It would affect vitally, if it were adopted in any sense by Government, the whole future of that part of the world, and shall we not be rather embarrassed in the discussion if we do not know Government's attitude?"

UNPRECEDENTED ACTION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 9.
Received 5-45 p.m., March 10.

The unprecedented action of the Indian Government in publicly formulating a policy for the Imperial Government, as cabled yesterday, has startled London as a break in all constitutional tradition, which is only intelligible by the gravity of the situation in India.

All papers comment on the subject, and two groups of opinion are noticeable.

The "Times" and the "Daily Mail", which republish Lord Northcliffe's interview with Reuter's representative immediately prior to his embarkation for England from Bombay, point out that his warning has been justified.

The "Times" says that the views of the Indian Government must receive fullest consideration at the forthcoming Near East Conference in Paris. Publicity officially given goes for to commit the British Government to their support.

The "Daily Mail" declares that even if the demand should involve withdrawal of the British garrison from Constantinople, there is much to be said for such a policy.

According to the "Daily News," prudent modification of the Serves Treaty is undoubtedly an essential preliminary to the restoration of confidence of the Indian people. The paper asks whether the Home Government is prepared to support Lord Reading's liberal and wise policy or allow the fast-developing crisis to pass into the charge of military.

The "Westminster Gazette," while declaring that settlement with Turkey must be upheld in the territories which the Sultan has lost, says that it is impossible to defend the attack in Asia Minor by the Greeks. This false step by the Allies must be retraced.

The "Daily Express" states that the whole of our policy in Asia Minor must be reversed, if it is not too late.

The "Daily Herald" considers that the Treaty of Sevres must be scrapped and a really national conference of the Indians convoked with, perhaps, representatives of the British and Dominions Parliaments, with a view to granting a genuine self-Government.

The "Morning Post" says the incident is a plain hint that the Indian unrest must be allayed by changes in the Imperial policy elsewhere. If such an attitude continues the British Empire won't last very long.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that as the trustees of not merely India, but of the South-Eastern Europe, the Christian populations of the Near East and an addition to our international engagements. We cannot accept suggestions of the Indian Government as they stand. India must not aspire to rights greater than those enjoyed by any Dominion.

The "Daily Telegraph" declares that the remarkable document is almost pro-Turkish in its eagerness to allay the growing alienation of Mohammedan minority. It challenges the Imperial Government's entire policy in the Near East and the Middle East which was settled in conjunction with Paris and Rome. The document has not inspired confidence in the firmness and wisdom of Lord Reading's administration, which has already tried without success to overcome disaffection by making concessions.

TELEGRAM PUBLISHED ON MR. MONTAGU'S SOLE RESPONSIBILITY.

Lt.-Col. Aubrey Herbert, in the House of Commons to-day, asked whether the Imperial or the Indian Government had approved of the publication of the latter's despatch specifying the modifications to the Treaty of Sevres.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the telegram from Delhi was published by the Indian Government with the sanction of Mr. Montagu, and that no other Minister had been consulted. Mr. Chamberlain abstained from commenting on the matter of the matter of the telegram, though the terms exceeded even the demands of the warmest friend of Turks. The publication of such a pronouncement without the consultation or the consent of the Cabinet raised different question, and this was all more important because it was the eye of the Conference in Paris, when there seemed to be prospect of laying a basis of peace between the Turks and the Greeks. The Government was unable to reconcile the publication of the telegram on the sole responsiblity of a Cabinet Minister with a duty which all the Governments of the Empire owed each other on matters of Imperial concern.

Mr. Chamberlain declared that such independent declarations destroyed the unity of policy which was vital in foreign affairs, and gravely inperilled the success of the impending negotiations. Mr. Montagu had tendered his resignation. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

HIS MAJESTY ACCEPTS RESIGNATIOT.

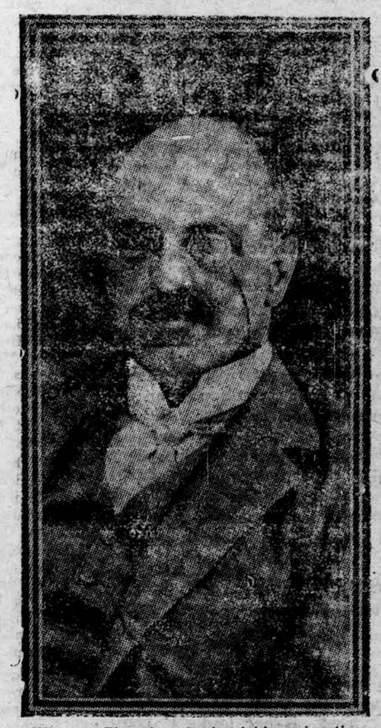
His Majesty had approved of its acceptance, but when the Foreign Secretary proceeded to Paris to discuss the Eastern settlement with the Foreign Ministers of France and Italy, it would be his object to arrive at a solution equitable to all the parties. He would give due weight to the opinion of the Indian Mohammedans as expressed by the Government of India; but he would not be able to hold himself down to accept any solution submitted by that Government.

In the course of the ensuing debate, Mr. Chamberlain said that he was unable to promise a day for discussion.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S REPLY TO MR. ASQUITH.

Mr. Chamberlain said:—"Mr. Asquith is correct in interpreting my answer, which was explicit. The document was published by Mr. Montagu on his sole responsibility without consultation with any other Cabinet Minister. I dont think that if House wished discussion on the Middle East, and as Mr. Churchill is prepared to make general statement, that it would be prejudiced in any way by this very regrettable incident, I have stated the attitude of His Majesty's Government towards the Conference in Paris, and I deprecate pressing Government for more explanatory statement of their policy in anticipation of the Conference. A good deal of mischief was done at the previous conferences by debates in other places, with the object of pledging the Ministers to particular solutions before they met the representatives of other nations."

MR. MONTAGU



Who, on Thursday, tendered his resignation which has been accepted.

DAY FOR DISCUSSION INDIAN SIDE OF MATTER.

Col. J. Gretton asked whether, as the question regarding the Government of India was involved in the supplementary estimates, a day would be given for the discussion of the Indian side of that matter, if it were generally desired.

Mr. Chamberlain replied:—"I cannot accept Col. J Gretton's premises. The Government of India is entitled, indeed it is almost bound to put its views before His Majesty's Government, and it is quite entitled to ask that their views should be published. But the question of publication should have been reserved for the Cabinet's decision." The responsibility had been taken by Mr. Montagu, who authorised the publication.

Major-General Seely pointed out that the statement appeared in the Press as Reuter telegram. "How is it sent as a Reuter telegram," he asked, "and yet Mr. Montagu is the only man to blame?"

Mr. Chamberlain stated that the Government of India had asked that they might publish the telegram, and Mr. Montagu had authorised them to publish it in India. It had been published in India and telegraped to this country.

TELEGRAM PUBLISHED IN INDIA BEFORE.

Replying to a question by Mr. Asquith, Mr. Chamberlain said that the telegram was published in India before it reached Mr. Montagu or it had been circulated. Presumably, it was published in India yesterday but he did not actually know, he only assumed that after seeing the telegram in the papers that morning. The publication in India was authorised by Mr. Montagu, and had led to his resignation.

Mr. Gideon Murray asked what form the publication had taken. Was it a proclamation to he Press?

Mr. Chamberlain replied that he did not know.

Lt.-Col. Aubrey Herbert emphasised that he did not wish to embarass Government or Mr. Chamberlain in their very serious positiin, but he asked is Mr. Chamberlain was aware that men like Lt.-Col. Herbert knew that this disaster was coming for the last two years, but Government had denied all knowledge, while others had known exactly what Government was going to do.

Here the Speaker intervened.

Lt.-Col. Herbert asked if a day would be given for the discussion of the question next week.

Mr. Chamberlain was unable to promise that. He said that he gathered that Lt.-Col. Herbert wanted to discuss the policy of the British representatives for Paris, which he had already deprecated.

PRESS COMMENTS.

The "Daily Mail" considers that the occupation of Constantinople is not only alienating the sympathies of Moslems, but is imposing a heavy burden on the British people. The ablest British soldiers, says the paper, are against the Constantinople commitment.

The "Morning Post" says the questions mentioned in the Indian Government's message ought to be decided not under compulsion, but according to the merits of the case, and opines that the restoration of Ottoman-Thrace is impracticable and that the Arabs have a far more valid title to Hedjaz than the Turks.

The journal says the secret of the Indian unrest does not lie in the Near East and adds: "The Gandhi movement is one of the main causes of the present troubles. Why has Gandhi not been arrested? Let us by all means follow the policy friendly to Turkey, but do not let us delude ourselves that we can thus placate the enemies who are implacable. They must be fought, and we must stand up to them or perish."

The "Daily News" says: "Besides a prudent modification of the Treaty of Sevres some very definite guarantee is required to dissipate the Indian distrust as to the reality of the reforms and the intentions of the English official caste in India on these matters."

The "Westminster Gazette" says: "While we recognize the weight of the Indian Government's request that the fundamental right of the Sultan as Caliph to the suzerainty of Mecca should be conceded, it is difficult to see how that power can be made practically operative in the heart of a system of independent countries. We urgently need a just and reasonable peace with the Turks and such peace is attainable if the British Government will face facts seriously and attempt to achieve it."

"UNWISE PUBLICATION."

The "Daily Chronicle" says: "The Indian Government, by an unwise publication, has needlessly exaggerated its own difficulties and those of the British Government. The value of the opinions of the Indian Government, as representing the Indian people, cannot be exaggerated except by pretending that they are only the opinions that the Imperial Government must take into account. We cannot restore Thrace to Turkey without breaking our pledges to South-East Europe, and perhaps disturbing the foundations of peace; we cannot re-establish the Sultan's suzerainty over the Holy Places without breaking our word to the Arabs."

The "Daily Express" in urging a reversal of British policy in Asia Minor, says Mr. Montagu must no longer be handicapped by the vanity or sentimentality of other Ministers.

NEED OF "STERN REASSERTION OF POWERS."

The "Daily Telegraph" says: "It is not clear why the restoration of certain European territories should be of such a grave moment to the inhabitants of India, a great majority of whom are not Mohammedans. If the legitimate revision of the Treaty of Sevres would assist us to restore good relations with Turkey, the process may be attempted, but it must be considered on its merits with due regard to the whole international situation; the Islamic movement is not the cause of the riots in the non-Mahomedan districts. The growing defiance of the authority in India cannot be arrested by political or constitutional concessions, but only by a stern reassertion of the powers of Government which have been allowed to fall into abeyance.

INDIAN PRESS COMMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 10.

Commenting on Mr. Montagu's resignation the "Pioneer" says the announcement comes as a surprise. What is of the highest importance now is that he should be succeeded at the India Office by a man possessing wide experience, a broad and discerning mind, and high courage.

The "Leader" says the news of Mr. Montagu's resignation will cause a severe shock throughout the country. It means on the face of it the victory of the opponents of Indian Reforms. The appointment of his successor will be a clearer indication of the policy that is going to be pursued towards India. In the meantime we have to congratulate the non-cooperators on the splendid piece of national service they have rendered. They are virtually responsible for driving out of office the best friend of India among the British statesmen in office.

THE "WORLD" DISAPPOINTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 10.
Recd. 11-50 p.m. Mar 10.

New York.—Commenting on the Genoa decision some papers are disappointed. "The World" says the Genoa Conference is the broadest possible evidence of Europe's sincere effort to pull itself together; but when it turns to America for advice it gets kicks in response.

BARDOLI & DELHI DECISIONS

MAULANA ABDUL BARI'S OPINION

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMER, Mar. 10.

Interviewed by a press correspondent Moulana Abdul Bari Sahib made the following statemnt:— "I had agreed with Gandhijee that until I become hopeless of the success of the non-violent Non-Co-operation movement, I would not do anything against it whether openly or secretly. The proceeding of meetings held at Bardoli and Delhi had depressed me and I said so in my speeches. I have now met Gandhijee and he has fully satisfied me that further efforts on our part can make the movement a success. Under these circumstances it is the duty of the public strictly to abstain from violence in every shape and form. I am determined to continue preaching non-violence so long as I am convinced of the success of the pacific movement as I have already made it quite clear in my speeches.

"WOMEN AND SWARAJYA."

BOMBAY LADIES' PUBLIC MEETING

Under the auspices of the Mandvi District Congress Committee a public meeting of the Bombay ladies was held on Thursday afternoon in the Swarajaya Hall, Mandi, Shrimati, Bachubai Dharamsey Thakkar presiding. After a programme of music was gone through, Saubhayawanti Kooverbai delivered an address in Gujerati on "Women and Swarajaya." She said in every country and clime men solely depended upon the co-operation of women for success. If women were intelligent and educated, they would make their children too likewise, if ignorance prevailed, the result would be otherwise. She cited the case of the late Lokmanya Tilak who owed his greatness to the high and excellent virtues of his mother. Likewise Mahatma Gandhi's greatness to the highest peak was due to the benevolent influence of his mother from his early age. A good mother, therefore ,was equal to a hundred good pedagogues. Woman was therefore, a guiding spirit in influencing the destiny of a country. If, therefore, Indian wanted Swarajaya, it could be had only with the help of her womenfolk. She exhorted all her sisters to take an active part in matters political of the country. Unless women of India took active interest, like the Ali Brothers' mother, Begam Mohmedali and Mrs. Gandhi it would be difficult for their menfolk to win Swarajaya.

Shrimati Ratanbai Mehta then reviewed at length the present political situation and said that they were all passing through a very critical time. Government in their last Budget had not spared even the poor, as taxes on matches, kerosine oil, salt and Indian-made cloth were imposed. It would go hard on the poor. The only alternative for them, therefore, was to attain Swarajaya and own the power of the purse, so that they might regulate their expenses according to the needs of the country. She, therefore, exhorted all the ladies to join the Congress as members, and carry out Mahatma Gandhi's programme of attaining. Swarajay at the point of the spindle, by making their own clothing at home on *charkhas* and advise others, who had not done so yet to fall in line with them.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

OUR DUTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You have indeed done a signal service to the country by sounding in your above leaderette of date a timely and right note of warning to the people against wild bursts of violence in the event of the Mahatmaji's arrest. and by throwing a few valuable suggestions re. our future move. Let calm reign supreme in the country as if nothing has happened to the illustrious leader, and if in this hour of trial, when it comes, Indians can do this much, they will be said to have creditably acquitted themselves in the performance of their duties by the country. Mahatmaji's arrest is destined to lead India nearer the goal.—Yours, etc.

SHAM.

BEHAR COUNCIL.

A NON-OFFICIAL MEMBER WITHDRAWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, March 9.

At the Behar and Orissa Council to-day the Budget demand of Rs 4,656 for education was discussed and passed without reduction. It was said that the college professors now-a-days taught less number of of hours than formely. The Government was urged to take more work from the professors. Government's attention was also drawn to the fact that men turned out by the University were not so efficient as formerly to which the Education Minister agreed and thought this was due to defective teaching in the schools and promised to look to it. The motion for reduction of item for Sub-Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors was withdrawn on the Minister's assuring that he would place the matter before the Educational Committee and would not appoint more Sub and Assistant Inspectors who in the opinion of Members were superfluous.

Mr. Mobarak Ali moved a provision of Rs. 6,000 for physical education to impart which an expert had already been brought from America through Y.M.C.A. be omitted as this will kill the national physical culture. In the course of this debate, Mr. Nishu Narayan Sinha remarked that sometimes the official members voted against their conscience if forced to do so, to which Mr. Gruning took exception.

The President asked Mr. Nishu Narayan Sinha to withdraw his remark which he refused to do and said it was only a remark and was not directed against any individual. The President insisting on the withdrawal of the remark, the Member said he would rather withdraw from the Council and did so.

The motion was lost. Hon. Das then demanded Rs. 12,72,850 under the head medical. In his speech he said that he, as the Minister of Public Health, laboured under disadvantages in as much as he had no power on the members of I.M.S. He said he was like a man who would be held responsible if a motor car wrecked but was given no control over the man at the wheel. The discussion on this head was not over when the Council adjourned.

"VOX POPULI" TRIUMPHS!

SIR ROBERT'S COMPLETE SURRENDER

WITHDRAWS ALL HE SAID ON RACIAL EQUALITY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 10.

Sir Robert Watson Smyth has written to the Press the following letter withdrawing altogether his remarks on the subject of racial equality:—

"I find that a portion of my address to the Bengal Chamber regarding racial equality has aroused considerable criticism which I must confess is not without justification. The speech was prepared under considerable provocation owing to aspersions cast on the British mercantile community so often recently.

"The mistake I made was in generalising so that the strictures which I had intended to apply to one section of the community have been taken as applying to the whole of the community. Nothing than this was further from my intention, but as I have unwittingly hurt the feelings of my Moderate friends, I will withdraw all that I said on the subject of racial equality and I have asked the Chamber of Commerce to expunge all that portion of my speech from its records.

PERSONAL VIEWS—NOT CHAMBER'S.

"I wish to add that the views given in my speech on all subjects were my own. I had shed the burden of responsibility, and was addressing the Bengal Chamber and not speaking on their behalf."

BELFAST STILL DISTURBED

TRADE BOYCOTT PRESCRIBED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 9.
Recd. 11 a.m. March 10.

Fatal shootings continue in Belfast. A meeting of the North Ireland Branches of the Sinn Fein presided over by Mr. De Valera has decided to request the Dail Eireann to reimpose the trade boycott of Belfast in consequence of these shootings.

ENGINEERING TRADE DISPUTE.

ABORTIVE CONFERENCE

OVER A MILLION WORKERS AFFECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 9.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. March 10.

A conference between the Engineering Employers' Federation and the Mons' Union, held through the efforts of the Minister of Labour, has ended without any decision being reached.

The look-out notices, which will affect upwards of a million workers, expire next Saturday.

GRANT FOR RUSSIAN FAMINE.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S REFUSAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 10.
Recd. 11-50 p.m. March 10.

Lively scenes took place in the House of Commons on the occasion of a number of questions on the subject of the Russian famine. Mr. Chamberlain in the course of a refusal to make a further Government grant for relief was greeted with Labour cries of "shame," and when he said it was impossible to overlook the fact that the Russian Government had resources which they were applying to less urgent matters there were Ministerial cries of "shame." Loud Labour cheers accompanied Lord Robert Cecil's suggestion that the opposition to grant emanated solely from the richer classes. Mr. Chamberlain based his refusal on the heavy burdens and the great distress of the British people and the likelihood that the League of Nations would shortly be asking for a further grant to combat the spread of typhus in Europe from Russia.

S. AFRICAN STRIKE.

A SERIOUS FEATURE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 9.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. March 10.

Johannesburg.—A serious feature of the situation here is the attacks which have been made by the strikers on natives. Six natives have been killed and nineteen injured up to the present.

Two mines which were closed owing to the exhaustion of the staffs and workers who were guarding the mines against night attacks by the strikers, have re-opened.

BRITISH POLICY IN INDIA.

LIMITS OF HOME RULE.

PREMIER'S WARNING TO INDIAN NATIONALISTS.

THE COMMONS DEBATE ON INDIA.

The following are the full proceedings of the debate on the amendment to the Address moved by Sir W. Joynson-Hicks:—

In the House of Commons on 14th Feb. the debate on the Address in reply to the King's Speech was resumed.

Sir William Joynson Hicks (U.—Twickenham) moved an amendment to the effect that the House desired to express the view that the present position of unrest and lawlessness leading to constant breaches of the peace in India was the direct result of the administration of the Secretary of State during the last three years, and trusted that the Government would take immediate steps to restore law and order and to establish the security of life and property in that country.

He said he did not disguise that the motion was practically a vote of censure on the Secretary for India. They complained that Mr. Montagu had used his position as a Liberal Minister in a Coalition Government to govern India in accordance with Liberal and Home Rule ideas, and they did not feel that that was a fair position for a Liberal Minister of a Coalition Government to take up. In a country like India it was more important to have good government even if that government were autocratic than to have free government which did not give law and order..

Many of Mr. Montagu's reforms were brought forward at a time when India was not ripe for them. He did not so much complain of that for the House accepted them, but he did complain that since then Mr. Montagu by his conduct had encouraged the extreme party in India and hindered the authorities from taking many necessary steps. Lord Curzon had admitted in the House of Lords that now the situation was menacing. The Prince of Wales, by virtue of his great personal popularity, had come well through his visit and had been received with much rejoicing, but facts were now coming to light from official and private sources which showed that behind the public proceedings in Bombay, Calcutta, and other places there were riots and outrages of a grave kind. Much of the disturbance in India had been engineered by Germany from America. This was well known, yet the Government in India had shown weak clemency towards those whom they had most reason to suspect. It had been declared by a leading official at Lucknow that Gandhi's mad movement threatened anarchy in India. Yet Mr. Montagu had described Gandhi as his good friend. Gandhi should have been locked up two or three years ago. Sir Harcourt Butler, the Governor of the United Provinces, had said that if the Government trifled with the present situation they would soon find that in India life, liberty, and honour in general would be in danger.

Mr. Montagu had just received a testimonial from his friends in India—from non-official members and some leading extremists in the Legislative Assembly at Delhi. No doubt it would inspirit the right Hon. gentleman in that debate, but it would not influence his critics in that house who held his policy to be responsible for the growth of the conspiracy against British rule in India. Placating your enemies did no good in India. It was always taken as a sign of weakness. Yet time after time men who were known to be the King's enemies were allowed to indulge in rebellious acts with impunity, and in many cases men were released from prison when there was absolutely no security that they would conform to the law. There had been on the part of Mr. Montagu and his officials a criminal betrayal of every British man and woman in India To-day the Gandhi volunteers were at work just the same as ever. Last week there were more than 20 murders of policemen

He held that India was not likely to be fit for self-government for many years to come.

Mr. Montagu, he declared, had broken the heart of the finest Civil Service the world had ever seen, (Prolonged Unionist cheers.) It had stood not only for British prestige but for the rights of the "under-dog"—not for the million and a half agitators with whom Mr. Montagu had sided. (Cheers.) It was to be hoped that the House would not be terrorised by the position in India to-day. It was not too late even yet provided the right hon. gentleman would move. ("Move him"—a cry received with laughter and cheers.)

100 YEARS' WORK UNDERMINED.

Mr. Rupert Gwynne (U.—Estbourne.) seconded the amendment. He taunted Mr Montagu with his friendship with Mr. Gandhi—a man who ought to have been in gaol but although Mr. Montagu fawned over Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Gandhi would have nothing to do with Mr. Montagu. (Cheers.) It was not only the army but every service in India that had been disheartened and disgusted by the treatment they had received from the Indian Secretary. It was being made impossible for Englishmen of the right mind to go out there. Working underground like the mole the Indian Secretary had undermined the whole of our work in India during the last 100 years. (Cheers and cries of "No.") His continued occupancy of his post was a grave peril to the Empire. (Unionist cheers.)

Soon after the last debate on India (Mr. Gwynne continued), he drew up a petition to the Prime Minister declaring that Mr. Montagu had lost the confidence of the House, and calling on him to vacate his office. In less than two days that petition received the signatures of no fewer than 93 members—a thing which he considered was unprecedented.

It now seemed that Mr. Montagu was going "to maintain law and order." "Personally," said Mr. Gwynne, "I do not accept that statement, a statement I have heard before. At any rate he is not the man to do it." (Laughter and cheers.) He added that Mr. Montagu had brought disgrace on the country.

MR. MONTAGU REPLIES.

Mr. Montagu (Secretary for India), who was received with cheers from some quarters and counter-cheers from others, said he proposed to give the House a picture of the present condition in India and the steps that are being taken to deal with the situation, and incidentally to deal with some of the charges brought against himself, though not with accusations he had already answered.

As to the accusation that he was a friend of Mr. Gandhi's, he asked whether friendships did not sometimes cease, and recalled that at one time Lord Ampthill himself wrote a preface to one of Mr. Gandhi's books. He suggested to the House that there were some causes in the present condition of India that could not be affected by whosoever happened to be Secretary for State. For instance, there had been a steady growth of, he would not say race antagonism, but of race consciousness which had been going on for decades if not for centuries. The speeches of President Wilson in America, the speeches of our own Prime Minister and other eminent Englishmen, the message of liberty which the defeat of Germany involved, the discussions that had ranged round Poland, Silesia, and Egypt—all these things showed you could not keep the world in water-tight compartments. (Cheers.) He thought that race consciousness had been the cause of considerable unrest, but that was not a thing the House ought to lament. Again, taxation and economic conditions had something to do with the matter. There was only one cure—(cries of "Resign")—that was the development of the agricultural and industrial resources of India in order that the people might become richer (Cheers.)

Again, any dispassionate observer must give testimony to the fact that our rupture with the Turks, the Treaty of Sevres, and the continued hostilities between Greece and Turkey were profoundly affecting the people of India. ("That is your responsibility.") He had never claimed that India should dictate the terms of peace, but he had not failed to represent the views of India in the proper quarter.

Another cause of unrest was the feelings which resulted from events in the Punjab in 1919.

Mr. Montagu, proceeding, said India had not been a fertile source for Bolshevist doctrine, but he was afraid Bolshevist propaganda had contributed something to the unrest. He paid a tribute to the efficiency of the organisation built up against Bolshevist methods and spoke of the lack of success of these methods. He also referred to Labour troubles, and said these were genuine causes of Labour unrest. There was no doubt that even if there had been no political instigation strikes and labour troubles would have occurred on a large scale in India during this difficult period. The only remedy was a better industrial organisation, not necessarily on British lines, by which they could get harmonious working between employers and employed.

POLITICAL CAUSES.

Coming to the political causes, he said there were those who were dissatisfied with the Government of India Act. In the circumstances in which the experiment was launched there was every reason to believe that it was working well and that there was good hope for the future. But they would want to wait patiently for a much longer period to pass judgment.

Indians (he proceeded) were feeling acutely the difficult problem of their position in the Crown Colonies. This matter was under discussion with a view to a decision by the Government, and he hoped in the interest of the peace of the Empire that a satisfactory solution would be arrived at.

He was responsible to the House for the maintenance of order in India, and he was glad to think that nobody had suggested that the men who should be attacked were the splendid public servants who were carrying on the various governments now in India. He could not hope to convince Mr. Gwynne, who for no shadow of reason had made an accusation against him. The way he (Mr. Montagu) had discharged his responsibility was by coming to the conclusion, as he thought all his predecessors had come to the conclusion, that he could not keep law and order in India from London. He had got to satisfy himself that the governments in India recognised their prime and essential responsibility for maintaining order. That had, he believed, never been in doubt in the history of this country, and certainly not so long as he had been Secretary of State. When he was satisfied of that he had to leave to them the steps that it was necessary to take in order to ensure that order was preserved. He ventured to say that the Government in India were dealing with these things in the way that seemed best to them. His Majesty's Government had reposed confidence in them, and he had every reason to believe that they were worthy of that confidence, and that we shall win through in India to happier times. (Cheers.)

Mr. Montagu went on to point out that when there was a difference between a local government and the Government of India, if the matter was one of uprely provincial concern, the Government of India and His Majesty's Government had always endeavoured to defer to the views of the local government. But when it was a matter concerning more than one province or the whole of India the view was always to leave it to the Government of India to decide.

MR. GANDHI'S ARREST POSTPONED.

Proceeding, Mr. Montagu said the local Government had taken action whenever there had been attempts to interfere with the police or soldiers, and had instituted prosecutions for sedition. It was not true to say that they had proceeded only against the followers and spared the leaders. The one leader who at the moment had not been arrested was Gandhi.

"I want to make it quite clear (said Mr. Montagu) that there could be no more mischievous rumour than that we have made an exception of Gandhi, and are interfering to protect him. When this mischievous rumour was first started months ago H. M. Government told the Government of India that if it appeared inevitable that Mr. Gandhi's arrest became necessary they would, of course, have the whole-hearted support of H. M. Government. (Cheers.)

Mr. Gandhi, beginning with certain activities, gradually started on one of the maddest political campaigns step after step and stage after stage. Now that Mr. Gandhi had embarked on dangerous things the Government of India were entitled to call for the support of all well-thinking and loyal Indians in the measures that it may be necessary to take. A few days ago he (Mr. Montagu) learned from the Government of India that they had issued orders for Mr. Gandhi's arrest. (Cheers.) Then came a dramatic change in the situation, of which he had only learned that day. He gathered that Mr. Gandhi and his colleagues had decided not to pursue civil disobedience, or illegal activities, or volunteer processions, or public meetings. In view of this development the Government of India telegraphed that they had postponed proceedings with a view to ascertaining how far these decisions mean the complete cessation of all illegal and dangerous activities. He was sure the House would agree that Mr. Gandhi's arrest would be essential if anything short of this was involved. (Cheers.)

NO GOING BACK.

As to the suggestion that the civil officers could not pursue their work because they had not the support of H. M. Government and of the Indian Government, he admitted that this feeling existed, and nobody deplored it more than he did. But he believed that it rested on misrepresentation and misapprehension to a large extent. He admitted that the position of officers in India had been made extremely difficult by the passage of the Reform Bill, and that was why the Government had accepted the recommendation of the Joint Committee in favour of proportionate pensions. He assured the House that in the discharge of their duties the officers had been protected and supported not only by the local Governments but by the Government of India and H. M. Government. Because on very rare occasions censure had been expressed there had been a deliberate attempt, which he very much deprecated, to get the services in India to believe that they were not being supported by their Governments. There was no foundation for that statement. (Cheers.) There was no reason at present to believe that sufficient recruits were not coming forward for the Indian services.

Dealing with the question of policy, Mr. Montagu said the declaration of August 20, 1917, was drafted by the Government and was made on the authority of the Cabinet. It was really the result of a century of British policy. Our policy was the maintenance of the integrity of the British Empire coupled with the grant of the opportunity of development of full self-government in India. That policy was endorsed by Parliament by the passage of the Government of India Act.

"I do not think (Mr. Montagu declared) there will ever be any question of going back on that policy, but I want to explain that in my view while there may be every reason for suggesting that Parliament was right Parliament would not be justified at the present time in thinking of extending the scope of that policy. It is true, proceeded Mr. Montagu, that when the Act was passed it was intended to be transitional, and it was to be tried as a first step towards further instalments of self-government, but it was made plain at the time that further steps would depend upon Parliament becoming satisfied of the use made in the first instance of the powers given. That was to be the criterion. Upon Indians depended the view which Parliament would take of future steps. It is the view and desire of the British Government that if the matter work well eventually further steps will be taken.

I believe so far as this House is concerned the criterion has not been departed from. To win their way to self-government under the supreme and continuing authority of the King-Emperor they must show not merely individually but collectively a readiness for what is involved in self-government matters all of which were mentioned in this House at the time of the passage of the Act and which included the creation and education of an electorate in political affairs, the protection of the rights of minorities, the taking of resolutions which are inherent in the art of government, and the maintaining of order by whatever steps may be necessary against any challenge. No useful purpose will be served by minimising the difficulties. No human being can say what the eventual form of self-government will be. It is not necessary to contemplate that the Indian genius will wish to accept every institution of self-government which we possess. We cannot determine at this stage the size of the units of self-government and matters of that kind. These things will all solve themselves in the future, but at the present moment the successful working of the existing arrangement is an absolutely essential condition.

DISLOYALTY PUTTING THE CLOCK BACK.

The self-government promised India is self-government within the Empire. I do not believe the British Parliament will ever depart from that. Indians in their thinking moments will be the first to recognise that it was with British enterprise and British energy that the present Indian Empire was built up, and that it is on British guidance and help that her future rests. I do not believe that Parliament will ever jeopardise the existence of India, and therefore I will say with all sincerity to India that exhibitions of separatist tendencies and disloyalty to the King-Emperor and futile attempts to mar the welcome to the King-Emperor's son must postpone or prejudice the goodwill of the British people towards Indian aspirations. Indians should realise that based on goodwill and partnership. There are no rights which will be denied them by the British Parliament, but if the existence of the Empire is threatened, if the discharge of the responsibilities of our Governmetn towards India are prevented, if attempts are made in the very mistaken belief that we were contemplating a retreat from India, then India will challenge the most determined people in the world, a people who once again, as they have done recently, will show their ability to answer a challenge. (Hear, hear.)

On the other hand, if India will believe in our good faith, as she ought to do, and if she will accept the offer made to her by the British Parliament, she will find that the British Empire, for which so many Indians and Englishmen have so recently died and which is at the present moment saving the world, will give her liberty but not licence, freedom but not anarchy, progress but not stampeding, peace and the fulfilment of the best destiny that the future can possibly offer her. (Cheers.)

THE INDEPENDENT LIBERALS.

Mr. F. D. Acland (L.—Camborne said that looking at the broad aspects of the matter he felt that he must support the general policy of the Secretary for State and vote with him in the lobby, as he thought other members who sat with him would do also. (Hear, hear.) Their attitude should not be affected by what any of them thought about the particular occupant of the office of Secretary. The leaders of public opinion in India understood the principles of self-government and desired self-government as fervently as we did here, and they should not turned back as long as there was a single chance that they would prove their fitness in practice. Much of the difficulty from which government in India was suffering was due to outside influences, including Moslem influences, and a economic causes.

General Townshend (C. U.—the Wreckin), speaking from his experience in India, held that we had only to show firmness and the agitators would disappear. We had been too fast with our reforms.

Sir J. D. Rees (C. U.—Nottingham) opposed the amendment which, he said, was neither timely nor right in its facts, though he admitted the present state of affairs was deplorable.

Sir H. Craik (C. U.—Scottish University) felt bound to conclude that Mr. Montagu was largely responsible for the present situation in India. His scheme of reform was proving unworkable.

Comander Kenworthy (L.—Hull) said that the question of the Khalifate was one of the underlying causes of the unrest in India. We should do justice to Turkey if but to conciliate the Mahommedans of India. This would do much to remove the boycott against British goods in India and even improve our trade in Asia Minor.

Captain Elliott (C. U.—Lanark) said the reverse of a White Australia was a Black India. When the Kenya Colony was barred to Indians there was an absolute denial of the whole gospel of partnership.

Lord E. Percy (C. U.—Hastings) regretted the personal attack on the Secretary for India, and said these personal atacks seemed to him a somewhat curious way of avoiding the necessity of attacking the Government. The gravemen of the charge against the Government was that there was not one single question of Near or Middle East or of India on which they had been united. We were now coming to another open division between the Secretary for India and the Secretary for the Colonies

Colonel Sir Charles Yate (C. U.—Melton) regretted that the debate on India had not been delayed until the departure of the Prince of Wales from India. In his view the Government had shown criminal weakness in respect to India for the past three years.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

Mr. Lloyd George said that Mr. Montagu had been attacked from both sides, some speakers saying he had gone too far in one direction, and others saying that he had not gone far enough. There was much in the state of India which justified grave concern. But there was certainly no cause for panic. The situation was well within the compass of our strength without adding to our burdens.

There was no doubt that it was a situation which demanded examination at the hands of the Imperial Parliament as well as the Imperial Government. But they could not deal with it effectively unless they sought out the real causes of the unrest without losing their sense of proportion. If the attempt was made to trace the origin of the disturbance in India to something which occurred two or three years ago, Parliament and the public would be misled. Disturbances and unrest in India began long before the time referred to. Years before the war Sir Valentine Chirol published his classical book on unrest in India. The attempt on the life of the Viceroy was made only two years before the war. There had been several assassinations of high officials, attempts at assassination, many police murders, and riots. Even in the time of Lord Morley agitators had to be deported at his instance. All this was years before the war. The difficulty ,therefore, did not begin when Mr. Montagu took office.

The causes were probably inevitable. There we had a population with Eastern traditions and ideas. Western ideas of self-Government were unknown to them. Then there came a change. For one thing we gave many of them an English education, and Western ideas became their ideas. This in itself was bound to create unrest. It was putting the fierce wine of the West into the older bottles of the East, accustomed to milder vintages. (Hear, hear and laughter.) They burst the bottles ,and there was a leakage. The wine spread, and intoxication swept over the East.

But this phenomenon was not seen in India alone. There was a similar story in China and elsewhere. Two chemicals were brought together in the East which were bound, sooner or later, to lead to some form of explosion. In this connection we must not overlook Japan and the effect of the Russo-Japanese war. The war undoubtedly created unrest and disturbance in every land. The firm hand of British rule prevented a catastrophe in India of the widest kind. One of the unfortunate consequences of the war was that we were manoeuvred into having to fight the greatest Islamic Power in the world. That was an undoubted triumph of German diplomacy. That was one of the causes of the unrest in India.

TURKEY.

There was no doubt (he continued) that it would be enenormous advantage if peace could be made with Turkey. The Foreign Secretary hoped in the course of the next few days to take up the matter again with our Allies with a view to seeing whether it was not possible to arrange a satisfactory peace. (Cheers.) But it must be a just peace. There was nothing to be gained by unjust concessions to fear. (Cheers.)

We had held the balance even in India between the various religions and the strength of British rule in India counted not because we had given way to one faith at the expense of another, but because we had fearlessly held the balance between Mohammedan and Hindu and every other religion. (Cheers.) The principle we had applied in India, we must apply in the settlement of the Turkish treaty. We must fearlessly be just to both religions and both races, otherwise in the end no good would result, much harm would be done, and we should sow the seeds of future trouble in order to purchase a temporary solution of our difficulties

Another cause of unrest was the material cause. The people who bought from India could no longer buy. There was only one way of dealing with that. Peace must be established throughout the world, and there must be an international effort to reconstruct trade. (Cheers.) That was why India had been invited to send a representative to assist the British Delegation at the forthcoming conference to discuss the question of reconstruction of Europe.

There was no doubt that a good deal more could be done for the material development of India. He referred to the report on the Indian railways, and said there was enough cause in that to account for a good deal of Indian trouble. With a population of 300 millions India had 36,000 miles of railway. Canada, with a population of eight millions, had 39,000 miles of railway. That was an indication of one of the directions in which something ought to be done.

He did not know whether it was suggested that the experiment initiated two or three years ago should be scrapped. (Cries of "No.") Then I really do not see what the complaint is. Anything which would lead the Indian people to believe that we are going to break faith with them would have a most disastrous effect upon the friends of British rule in India. Therefore it is important that we should make it clear that as far as we are concerned we mean to give the experiment a chance to succeed, and that if it fails the failure must not be attributable to our default. The educated classes in India must be given the best opportunity for making this experiment a success, and there must be no suggestion of breach of faith on the part of the British Parliament. That would be fatal to our prestige. But further reforms must await the result of that experiment. (Cheers.)

A WARNING.

Democracy in its modern acceptation of Government of the people for the people and by the people was a recent experiment even in the West. Within the memory of many members of the House the majority of the people of this country had no more voice in the Government of their native land than the peasant of Bengal. India had never been a democratic country, and it had yet to be seen whether democratic institutions would suit the Indian mind. In this country democratic institutions had taken centuries to develop. In India to vast majority of the people were illiterate, and those who imagined that they could readily develop here were guilty of propounding doctrines which were dangerous, and must mislead the Inian population to their ruin. The experiment in India must be a gradual one, as it had been in the West.

I am, declared Mr. Lloyd George, all for associating the Indians with ourselves in the Government of that great country, but we must take care not to throw away the reality while pursuing the forms. If we withdraw from India, does anyone who knows India believe that those amongst whom there is the most turbulent demand for an extreme measure of self-Government would alone be able to defend their liberties? We must take care not to weaken authority when strengthening liberty.

Authority (he proceeded) must be maintained. The authority of the Government must not be challenged. It is idle to talk of this as if it were merely a policy of repression. You cannot allow in India a challenge to authority which would not be allowed in this country or in any civilised country in the world. India owes much to the substitution of law for lawless force. It is not kindness to the people of India to permit a subversion of Government authority.

Therefore the Government welcomed the declaration of the Viceroy in which he declared that civil disobedience is fraught with danger to the State and it must be met with sternness and severity.

As to he action of the Home Government our position has never varied (the Prime Minister proceeded.) We shall support the Indian Government in any action which they may think fit to take to establish authority and Government in India. Every dispatch which has been sent to India has been couched in those terms.

NO EVACUATION.

You cannot interefere with individual instances with the responsible rulers on the spot. Before you interefere to overrule decisions taken at that distance they ought to be a most overwhelming case. Our position is a clear one. Unless the authority of Government and of law is established in India there is no one to suffer more than the Indians themselves. Any action which may be taken in order to establish order will get the full and unquanified support of the Government.

There is an impression created by very mischievous propaganda in India and an equal propaganda at home, with a totally different purpose, that we mean to give up India. (Cries of "No") I have heard it said that this has permeated the Indian Civil Service. There ought to be no doubt in the minds of anyone upon that point. I should not have thought it was necessary to make it clear were it not for the fact that I had undoubted evidence that there is doubt on the point. Let me say on behalf of the Government—and I feel that in saying this I am voicing the opinions not merely of every section of the House, but of every section outside that under no circumstances or conditions do we propose to withdraw or impair the full Sovereignty of the King-Emperor in India. (Cheers). No agitator in India put forward that demand in substance.

Sir J. Joynson Hicks: They have asked for pure independence.

Mr. Lloyd George: I have not seen that.

The British Empire although it had come out of a great and terrible and exhaustive war was not so exhausted that it could not face its responsibilities. We accepted, he went on, a great trust as a people when we occupied India. We invested ourselves with that trust to the exclusion of all others.

RESPONSIBILITY OF DUTY.

We cannot divest ourselves of that trust without shame and dishonour. (Cheers.) India is a country which for centuries has had peace guaranteed to it by an overruling Power. We went there about two centuries ago. We swept aside its traditional guardians and we stepped into their place. It is true that then guardianship was inadequate or even nominal or mostly ineffective. But still there was a certain prestige, a certain authority attached to it. We swept it away, and we took the task of Government upon ourselves with a firm hand. We overthrew the Mogul Empire, we defeated and broke military adventurers who lived by the sword we eliminated the Dutch, the Portugese, and French, who held Sway over vast territories and we assured the whole responsibility. There was nothing left between India and confusion but British rule. That we established and we gave peace to the helpless inhabitants. No land ever sent such succession of great rulers from its shores to govern an empire as we sent to India. The history of their work is a romance. What if we left, if British authority were removed, could Mr. Gandhi govern, could he protect, could he defend. He could not guard from inevitable peril one of the millions in India. (Hear. hear).

You have as many languages and races in India as you have in the whole of Europe, and certainly many more religions. Nominally we belong to one faith in Europe, though no one would think so. (Laughter.) But in India there is a multitude of fundamentally different religions as well as races. The difference between the Sikh and the Bengalee in India is far greater than that between the German and the Englishman, and infinitely greater than that between Trotsky and some of my hon. friends opposite. (Laughter). The only unity created in India has been created by our British rule, and if that rule were withdrawn there would be chaos, confusion, and desolation indescribable. No honourable man gets rid of a trust merely because the beneficiary gets angry with his and things that he can do better for himself.

A MORLEY QUOTATION.

Lord Morley once said words which are pregnant with warning. He believed in reform, in the sympathetic treatment of India, but he knew the dangers of the course which is being pursued by some of the leaders in India ,and he used these words which we adopt as our declaration of policy:—"Whow could we look in the face of the civilised world if we turned our back on our buty and our trust. How could we bear the savage scorn of our conscience when, as surely we should, we heard in the dark distance the storm and confusion and carnage in India." (Cheers.)

Mr. Walsh said that the debate had taken such a course that the Labour members had decided not to speak or vote on the amendment.

The amendment was defeated by 248 to 64, and the address was agreed to."

The House rose at 11-10.—"Manchester Guardian."

NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.

GOVT. DECLARATIONS OF BEING "UNLAWFUL."

CANCELLED IN 11 DISTRICTS OF PUNJA

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, March 9.

With reference to the notification of last November under which the Congress, Khilafat, and National volunteers were declared to be unlawful associations under the Criminal Law Amendment Act throughout the Punjab, the Governor-in-Council has decided to cancel the declaration in the following districts, viz., Attock, Mianwali, Jhelum, Gujarat, Kangra, Dera Ghazi Khan, Muzaffargarh, Jhang, Montgomery and Simla. Should the conduct of the volunteers in other districts justify the step, it is proposed to take a similar action from time to time in other Districts also.

BOMBAY MARKET.

(Continued from page 6.)

Rapeseed, Brown Dahi		10	
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore		10	
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore		11	
Linseed, Brown Bold		14	
Linseed, Brown Thin		14	
Linseed, White Sm-12		14	
Linseed, Gujar 78-20			
Taraseed, Black			
Taraseed, Gujar 50-60			
Poppyseed, White		18	
Groundnuts			
Jawa			
Mowraseed			
Karley			
Castorseeds			
Cotton Seeds Ready		6	

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, March 10.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 28-4-6.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 28-3-6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 28-1-6.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 90-11-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 88-15-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 22-15-0..

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 7/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 1/4.
On London:—
Bank's selling T. T.. 1/3 5/16.
Bank's selling D. D.. 1/3 11/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/3 5/8.
Bank's buying T. T 1/3 3/8
Bank's buying D. D. 1/3 7/16.
Tone of exchange.
Steady.
On Paris:—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. .306.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 326
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 316.
On Japan:—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 171.
Bank's buying 60 M/st D. P. Rs. 165.
On Hongkong:—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 193..
On Shanghai.—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 261
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 132½.
On New York—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 362.
London Gold ready—Sh. 95.
London Silver ready—d. 33-6.
London Silver forward—d. 33-9
Tone of Silver.—
Steady—India and China bought. Buyers satisfied.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange—Dols 4.36½.
French Exchange—Frcs. 48.60.
Swiss Exchang—Frcs. 22.50.
Belgium Exchange—Frcs. 51.80..
Italian Exchange—Frcs. 86.20.
German Exchange—Mrks. 1080.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ Paper Rs. 56.
5 per cent. War Loan Rs. 83.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan Rs. 96.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 75.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922, Rs. 99/12.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928, Rs. 99/12.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1925, Rs. 103.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926, Rs. 99/12.
6½ per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1930, Rs. 100.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 66.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974, Rs. 66.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 46, Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 66.

FINANCE.

Money market was steady this week with Bank rate being unchanged. Call money rate is kept at 5 per cent, while the short-deposit rates are unchanged round 6 per cent to per cent. The Imperial Bank's cash balance is down by about Rs. 105 lakhs. Everybody is anxiously watching the debate on the Budget both in the Assembly and the Council of State. So far it seems the Government is determined about the Military expenditure, and unless they reduce this item, there is no hope of putting things right. People in general still believe that wiser counsels would prevail and the Government would not take the drastic step of forcing the budget through, by certification.

Instead of descreasing the expenditure and the heavy taxation, some members suggest a tax on silver imports. This would not be right at all. Experience has taught us that India is a larger buyer of precious metals and when she cannot get these she starts hoarding coins. The Government did well in removing the duty and the result is that as silver became cheaper, rupees were thrown back into the currency and the country is absorbing both gold and silver as usual. We may mention that there is no tax on the imports of precious metals in any part of the world, and it would not be right to levy such a tax in India, where the real currency is silver, although the theoretical standard may be gold sterling or even both.

Exchange was a steady market with good business passing. Export houses were the best sellers, while a large business was put through on the buying side for bullion imports. At the moment it looks as if the imports may decrease as the stocks are large and the up-country demand may slacken on account of "Holi holiday." The American exchange has dropped from Dols. 4.45 to Dols. 4.35 on political situation in England.

Gold was steady to firm as the up-country demand was brisk. The daily off-take is about 18 to 20 tolas, and the stock is estimated at about two lakhs tolas, but the arrivals are likely to be fairly big next week. The total import of Gold amounted to Rs. 35,01,086 in bullion and Rs. 36,77,606 in coins and 7 bars.

Silver opened weak, but improved later on favourable advices from Shanghai and London. The daily off-take average about 200 bars and the stock is estimated at about 3,000 bars, but arrivals are likely to be fairly large. The total import of silver, during the week amounted to Rs. 3,27,498 in coins and —171—bars.

The Shanghai/London rate is 3/1½ per tael, Hongkong/London 2/5 per dollar and Japan/London 2/2 per yen.

SHARES.

On the Stock Exchange, business was on a limited scale partly due to the settlement, and also on account of the market being closed until Wednesday. The activity of the bulls centered round Nagpurs, Swadeshis, Kohinoors, Shapurji's Curims and Pearls. The former maintained a firm tone, while the latter two were easier on sundry bulls unloading. There is a general belief in the market that the assembly will do its best to get the excise duty reduced, but as the expenditure is so heavy, this seems hardly possibly.

In the miscellaneous section Trams were steady round Rs. 108, and Tata Steel Defereds moved between Rs. 230 and Rs. 240, but closed steady. Bank shares were steady with a better demand for Imperial Banks

The chief topic of the week in the bazaar was the extraordinary meeting which came to an end after three days deliberations. This meeting was called with a view to find out some solution for settling accounts in cases where there was "corner" in certain shares. The general meeting elected six representatives who along with six more elected by the managing committee, should confer with the lawyers, and suggest some rules which would strengethen the hands of the committee and the general public in cases of "corners." We sincerely trust that they will come to some equitable settlement, which would foster healthy trade and put a check on the present speculative elements which are undoubtedly a source of danger both to the Market, and the investing public. In our opinion the committee would do well to frame rules which should be applicable in case of "bear raids" as well as "corners" by bull syndicates. Matters have reached to such a point that both the parties must adopt a policy of "give and take." The honour of the Stock Exchange, in our opinion, is at stake, and it is this honour that every member of the exchange should have at heart, rather than their transitory profits and false pride.. We are the custodians of the investing public and it is their interest and none else's that we shoul have at heart. It must be remembered tha our Stock Exchange is one of the biggest in the East. Will they guide the Association rightly or will they let it drift?

The following are the closing rates on the 8th instant. .

The Market closed quiet.

BANKS.

Imperial 1302/8, India 120xd., Central 23xd., Tata Bank 16 and Eastern 65.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2650, Alliance 320, Apollo 77/8xd By. Cotton 1100, By. Dyeing 1475, Birla Mills 55, Bradbury 1060, Century 850, Cent. India 1600, Colaba Land 2340, Coorla 275, Crescent 540, Currimbhoy 1477/8, David 1392/8, Edw. Sassoon 560, Fazulbhoy 1570, Finlay 900, Ind. Malwa 542/8, Jamshed 495, Kastoorchand 1025, Kohinoor 3040, Madhowji 490, Meyer Sassoon 565, New Great 802/8, New City 740, Pabani 870, Pearls 1080, Phoenix 865xd., Premier 199, Planet 270, Shapurji 3527/8, Simplex 717/8, Swan 1030xd, Swadeshi 4885. Tata Mill 1225o.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 615, B. Burma 492/8, B. Burma N. I. 143/12xd., Bt. Burma Pet. 9/12xd, B. Tramway 107/8, Bundi Cement 40, Ind. Cement 295, Katni Ord 238/8xd. Katni Defd 1160v., New India 1?. Shivrajpur 32, Tata Iron Ord. 62/8, Tata Iron Defd. 207/8, Tata Iron N. Ord. 57/8, Tata Iron N. Defd. 180, Tata Hydro 795, Tata Oil 56/4, Scindia Steam 7.

INDIAN SPINNING AND WEAVING.

The result of the spinning and weaving in cotton mills in December, 1921, may be briefly summarised as follows (in thousands of pounds):—

The total quantity of yarn spun during the month under review amounted to about 64 million lbs. and that of woven goods 34 million lbs., as compared with 62 million and 33 million lbs., respectively, in the corresponding month of the preceding year, or an increase of about 4 per cent. in the case of yarn and 6 per cent. in the case of woven goods. In the four months September to December, 1921, i.e., from the beginning of the cotton year 1921-22 the quantity of yarn spun amounted to 232 million lbs. and that of woven goods to 135 million lbs., as against 225 million and 133 million lbs., respectively, in the corresponding months of the preceding year. In the nine months April to December, 1921, the quantities were about 520 million lbs. of yarn and 305 million lbs. of woven goods.

HOME MARKETS.

During the week under review New York Market shows slight improvement while Liverpool Market has gone up, as compared with last week. As regards the position of the markets we cannot give any definite opinion, but are inclined to be in favour of making purchases in weak markets as the statistical position of cotton is steadily improving and private reports from Home are bullish. We do not expect much improvement in near future, but think the situation is bullish. Owing to financial troubles in Japan, the Japanese Houses were out of the market here. And no sooner there is any improvement in this respect there is likely to be an immediate upward movement.

The following were the changes in Home markets as compared with last week:—

Liverpool March	9.86—10.19	plus 33
Liverpool May	9.90—10.22	plus 32
New York March	18.38—18.41	plus 3
New York May	18.08—18.16	plus 8

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May opened on the 2nd instant at Rs. 409½ and advanced till Rs. 416½ next day on general buying in the market. Since then in sympathy with lower advices from Home markets the prices eased to Rs. 391 on the 6th instant and again improved to Rs. 406 on buying by Indore operators and one of the Japanese houses. It closed at Rs. 400 on the 8th instant. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at the 2nd instant and went up to Rs. 338 on the next day; again declined to Rs. 325 Rs. 343 next day and closed steady at Rs. or the 6th instant. While Oomra May 339 on the 8th instant. the 2nd instant and adopened at Rs. 353 on day. It then eased to vanced to Rs. 359 next and closed at Rs. Rs. 340 on the 6th instant 354 steady on the 8th instant.

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS

NAME	Paid up amount	Face Value	Div. paid.	Last Div.	Quotations to buyer
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	18%	400
Alliance	100	..	Jan-Aug.	17½	20
Baroda	50	100	Jan-July	15%	1
Imperial	500	500	Jan-July	16%	1302
„ Contributary	125	..	„		3
India	50	100	Jan-July	15%	120
Central	25	50	Feb-Oct.	14%	33
Tata Bank	22½	75	„	as. 10	
Chartered Bank	£. 5	£. 5	Apr-Oct.	„ £.	
Eastern	£. 5	£. 10	„	„	
Hongkong and Shanghai	$ 125	$125	„	64% £.	91
Mercantile Bank of India	A £12½	„	„	16% £.	22½
Bank of Morvi	10	25	Feb-Oct.	9%	17

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmadabad Dholka	100	100	Mar-Sept	8½%	113
„ Prantij	500	500	„	9½%	575 xd.
Amritsar Patty	100	100	„	8%	100
Cent. Provinces	100	100	„	6%	86
Chaparmukh Silghat	100	100	„	8%	55
Dhond Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	6%	65
Khulna Bhagirghati	100	100	„	4%	100
Larkhana	100	100	„	4%	35
Mandhra Bhon	90	100	Feb-Aug.	„	12
Pachora Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	„	70
Sara Sirajgunj	100	100	Mar-Sept.	6%	59 xd
Sialkote Narowal	100	100	Apr-Oct.	5%	64
Sindh Light	100	100	Jul-Jan.	11%	110
Tapt Valley	500	500	Mar-Sept.	„	605
Upper Sindh Light	100	100	Feb-Aug.	4%	65

CEMENT AND MANGANSE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	10	10	July	1-13-4	40
Bamankua	5	..	..	..	4
Central Mining	10	..	..	6%	33½
Indian Cement	250	250	..	17½%	105
Katni Cement ord.	100	100	„	12	237/8xd
„ Defd	40	40	„	46	1160 xd
Shivrajpur	10	10	„	4	32

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ah. Advance	500	500	Apr-Oct.	200	2650
Alliance cotton	100	100	..	..	320
Appollo	50	..	..	6	7/8xd
Birla mills	100	..	..	..	1
By. Cotton	500	500	March	100	1100
By. Dyeing	250	250	Mar-Sep.	88	14
Bradbury	250	250	..	85	106
Bombay Industrial	100	100	„	10	115
Century	100	100	Mar-Sep.	44	850
Cent. India	500	500	May-Nov.	310	4600
Colaba Land	700	700	„	90	2340
Coorla	100	100	Mar-Sep.	„	275
Crescent	100	100	Mar-Sep.	50	540
Currimbhoy	250	250	„	110	1477/8
David	250	250	„	85	1392/8
Dawn	250	250	Jun-Dec.		1350
E. D. Sassoon United	7½	10	„	as. 8	4/12
Edward Sassoon	200	200	May-Nov	50	560
Elphinston	100	100	Feb-Aug.	15	1 5
Fazulbhoy	250	250	„	130	1570
Finlay	250	250	Apr.-Oct.	125	901
Framji Petit	1000	1000	May	150	2300
Globe	100	100	„	„	280
Gokak	100	100	„	„	230
Ind. Bleaching	100	100	„	„	225
Indore Malwa	100	100	Apr-Oct	50	542/8
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	Mar-Sep.	„	495
Kastoorchand	500	500	Mar-Sep.	50	1015
Khatao	100	100	„	„	590
Kilachand mills	100	100	„	„	20
Kohinoor	500	500	„	151/4	3040
Luxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Mar-Aug.	„	4400
Madhavrao Scd.	100	100	„	20	265
Madhowji	500	500	„	„	490
Mathuradas	500	500	„	100	925 n
Manockji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	300	4800
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-Sep.	25	565
Morarji	1000	1000	„	250	6400
New Great	200	200	„	40	803/8
New City	100	100	Apr.-Oct.	„	740
Pabani	250	250	„	80	870
Pearls	250	250	„	90	1080
Phoenix	100	100	Mar-Sep.		865xd.
Premier	100	100	„	..	199
Planet	100	100	„	..	270
Presidency Mills	125	125	„	..	285
Sassoon Cotton	100	100	„	..	150
Shapurji	100	100	July	25	352/8
Sholapur	1000	1000	Sep-Mar.	1400	15500
Simplex	250	250	Jun-Dec.	40	717/8
Standard	500	500	„	130	2400 n.
Swan	250	250	Oct.	160	1030xd.
Swadeshi	500	500	Mar-Oct.	250	4885
Tata Mill	500	500	„	..	1225 s.
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	„	..	2030

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricity	100	100	„	10%	150
Andhra Valley	1000	1000	„	4%	670
By. Electric Supply and Tramway	50	50	„	..	107/8
Tata Hydro	1000	1000	Jan.	35	795

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock	100	100	„	100	615
B. Burma T. Corpo	125	125	„	..	492/8 xd
B. Burma N. I.	50	125	„	..	143/12xd
By. Flour	500	500	Jan-Aug.	125	1600
Bt. Burma Pet	8s.	..	Mar-Oct.	as.6p.3	9/12xd
By. Steam	250	250	Oct.	Rs. 10/5	232/8
Kemp & Co.	200	..	July	20	140
Marcks	100	..	„	12	90 xd.
New India Insur	25	250	„	..	16
Oriental Govt. Life	50	200	April	30%	350
Philips	40	..	July	10%	40
Port Canning	1000	..	Sept.	50	620
Scindia Steam	30	30	„	..	7
Tata Iron and Steel-Ord.	75	75	Sept.	12	62/8
Defd	80	80	Sept.	61/8	207/8
N. Ord.	75	75	„	..	57/8
N. Def	400	400	„	..	140
Tata Oil	100	100	„	..	56/4
Thacker Co.	50	50	June	..	300

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K. T. SHAH, B.A., B.Sc. (Econ. London), Bar-at-law.

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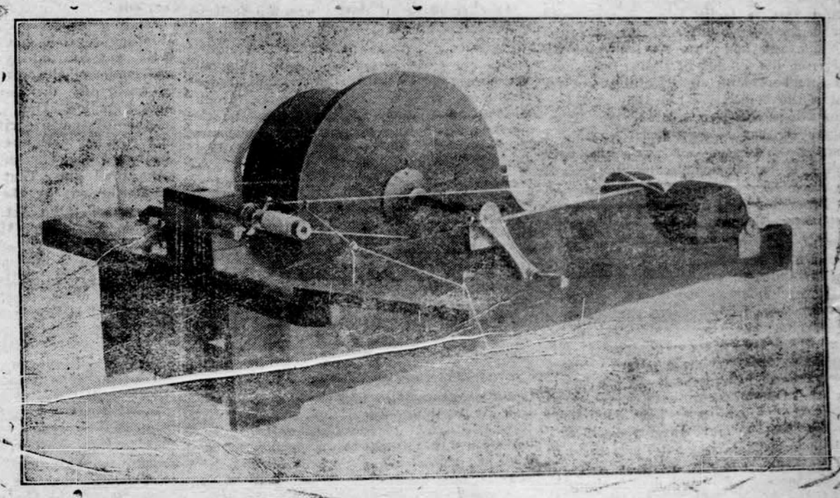

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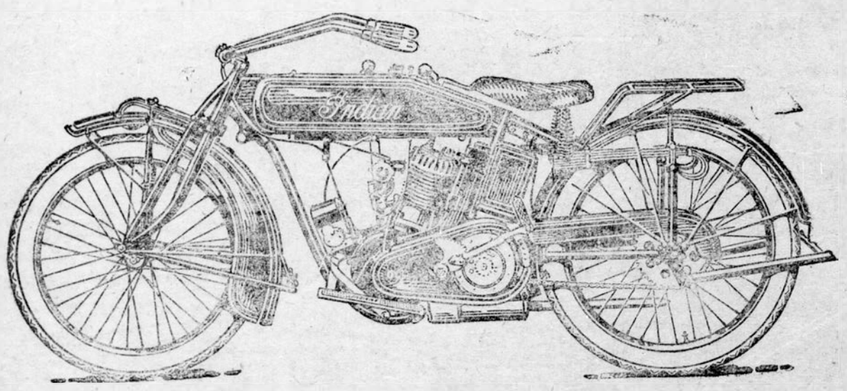

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SITUATION IN U. P.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The disturbances that occured recently in U. P. are to be regretted and deplored from all points of view, specially at the present juncture. But while considering the action of the misguided people who resorted to violence, we ought not to underrate or ignore the part played by the Government directly or indirectly in helping an atmosphere of violence. As a matter of course it is admitted on all hands that the masses have not yet completely imbibed the principle of Non-violence. Civil Disobedience has been put off so long expressly for the reason that the people have not fully grasped the significance of *Ahimsa*. No-tax campaign has not only been avoided so long, but directions have been insistently issued to persuade the people to pay up the taxes without fail. Why all these precautions have been regularly taken by various Congress organisations when the one object before the Congress was to paralyze the present Government. Obviously because the Indian horizon was never totally free from the danger of violence. At a time when Congress workers were doing their utmost to create an atmosphere of non-violence among the masses by carrying on an incessant propaganda, almost all notable workers who had understood the fundamental principles of the sacred movement were deliberatly removed by the Government from their field of action. When the U. P. Government took such a drastic and sweeping step as to arrest almost all Congress workers, they ought to have been prepared to meet scenes of violence generally due to official high handedness. Let be remembered that there has never been any outbreak of violence in U. P. unless the illiterate masses received the gravest provocation from the officials. The most successful Hartals were organized in these provinces without any intimidation or violence. The arrest of the most popular leaders failed to lead to any violence, on the part of the people. Even official violence in certain parts of this province, for instances at Etah, Meerut and Pratabgarh was peacefully borne by the people without any retaliation. This wil surely give the readers of your paper, a slight idea of the extent to which the non-violent movement has gained ground in this province. Of course it must, however, admitted that the principle of *Ahimsa* extremely difficult as it is in practice, could not during the short space of about one year and a half permeate the ignorant masses to the extent desired by our national leaders. But judging from the result far attained, there is absolutely no room for despair or discouragement. With the natural instinct easily in favour of violence, no sane person has any reason to lose his balance at the news of the tragic incident that took place at Gorakhpur. Let it be borne in mind that two of the ablest and most vigorous workers of Gorakhpur viz., Babu Raghupat Sahai B. A. who gave up his appointment as Deputy Collector and joined the Non-co-operation camp and Babu Bindyavasini Prasad B. A. L. L. B. Ex-vakil, representatives of the Gorakhpur District in the Provincial Congress Committee, were arrested in a committee meeting at Allahabad, together with 55 other members in the 13th December and were sentenced to 18 month's imprisonment. There is but little doubt that had these local leaders been allowed to work in their district there was but little chance of the disturbance taking place.

Similarly at Bareilly. Three of the best workers, representatives of Bareilly in the Provincial Congress Committee viz., Pandit Dwarka Prasad, B. Sc., Thakur Prithvi Rai Singh and Syt. Jia Ram Saxena M. A. L. L. B. were tried and convicted at Allahabad for passing an inoffensive resolution, thus leaving the field for less experienced workers to carry on the Non-co-operation propaganda.

Those of the Moderates, who laugh at the idea of non-violence preached by the Non-co-operators should not forget that it is not the repressive policy of the Government nor the fear of jails or the gallows which is responsible for the total elimination of the anarchical movement in this country but the Non-co-operation movement that has swallowed up all anarchists and thus turned lions into harmless lambs. Is it no success of Non-violence?—Yours, etc.

SAXENA.

Agra, February 12.

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The "Serva... writes:—

Every Indian who loves truth and ever dreams of freedom for his motherland will welcome the straight talk of Sir Robert Watson-Smyth. To hear for once a man who feels, in part at least, the need of sweeping aside the cobwebs of sickly cant and of rising above the slough of conscious subterfuge is as refreshing as a touch of the proverbial balm of Gilead. The Dyerian candour which pervades a large part of Sir Robert's address to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce ought to have not only an antiseptic but also a sanative virtue; it should both open our eyes to our actual position and indicate how we might extricate ourselves from it. To those of us who are tempted to acquiesce in the dissipation of groping about in a fool's paradise a whiff of outside air or a jet of cold water in the shape of stern facts, clothed in language as stern, cannot but be beneficial; and we sincerely trust that all our countrymen will once for all take to heart the legend inscribed in flaming characters across the speech of Sir Robert Watson-Smyth.

As regards the other points raised in the speech we cannot do better than quote the memorable words of Carlyle; "To the unregenerate Prometheus Vinctus of a man, it is the bitterest aggravation of his wretchedness that he is conscious of virtue, that he feels himself the victim not of suffering only, but of injustice."

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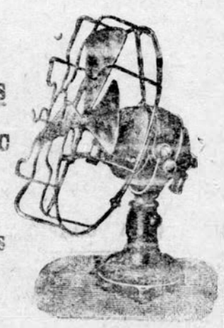

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HOW REVENUE WAS COLLECTED,

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read the full report of the speech which Mr. F. G. Pratt made in the Bombay Legislative Council regarding the land revenue collections in the Eastern Division of the Panchmahals (Dehad and Jhalod Talukas) in reply to Mr. C. M. Gandhi's complaint about the way in which recoveries were made there. Mr. Gandhi complained that the Bhil had "three bad years in a period of four successive years" and that the collection of revenue was made" in advance by one instalment, *i.e.* by about two months. These plain and straight-forward questions were not replied in the way in which they were asked, but a lot of extraneous matter—unconnected with the matter under reference—was said, which confounded the real issue and brought the Bardoli non-payment campaign and the Bhil force of Motilal drawn from the South Rajputana States into prominence. With some knowledge of this part of the district gained on the spot by moving among the Bhil in his own isolated home in the famine of 1919 and also now, I am in a position to state that the Bhil has been very hard bit by a succession of bad years beginning with the failure of rains of 1918, and that he was absolutely innocent of the effects of not a campaign. But this year he has been more hard hit by the scare of the district officials who ordered that—khariff crop or no crop—the revenue of both the instalments khariff-dan Rabi, should be collected at the time of of the Khariff or the first instalment as speedily as possible, last the no-tax campaign might spread like wild fire from Bardoli to Dehad. Not only was the full land revenue collected, but the *tagavi* arrears and some survey charges as well in many cases. severity of revenue subordinates in collection of revenue and other dues was also very great. I have not been able to collect statistics of all the people of one village or a group of villages to show what percentage of them had to barrow in January from their *sahukars* for this purpose, but my impression is that not less than 90 per cent have borrowed at a very heavy rate of interest on the Security of his rabi crop which was then maturing. He has also had to borrow in a large proportion of cases to maintain himself up to the harvest of the rabi crop, *i.e.*, up to the end of February or the middle of March, the collections having been made mostly in January and the early part of February.

Unfortunately, our legislators do not move out in their districts sufficinetly. I may as well say move out at all to be acquainted with the true state of the peasant and his woes. None of the members who spoke on the subject, including Mr. Pra who has detained at Ahmedabad in December on account of the Congress activities, has toured in this district to see how the Bhil has fared on the bread made from *Samo jhinjhro* and other grass seeds on account of the failure of his favourite maize. Even the member who represents Panch Mahals, Mr. Saherwala, did not do more than merely support Mr. Gandhi's complaint about the way in which revenue was collected. Cases of hardships not only of individuals but of whole villages and circles could have been quoted. But in absence of first hand knowledge none could do so and Mr. Pratt could very well silence the Council with the report in his hand "which contained the actual crop figures in which Mr. Beyts (the collector) stated that the rabi crop had been very good indeed and the area fully up to the normal." Granting the rabi crop has been very good, but, please note, on a much smaller area than the Khariff, what about the almost complete failure of the Khariff and which is the real crop of the Bhil? Mr. Pratt admitted that the Khariff crops were very much spoilt by excessive and continuous rains, but he failed to answer why the rabi instalments collected along with the Khariff instalment in January and which ought to have been really postponed till the rabi harvest in March. Had this postponement the much needed postponement in the case of the Bhil, who in Mr. Pratt's words is not an intensive cultivator—been granted, the severity of the season would not have been felt as keenly as now and the poor Bhil with his very few wants of necessaries of life would not have been driven to extremities, as he is now very badly.

Mr. Pratt in his speech said that more than 50 per cent of the Bhils could produce from their fields just what would feed them till the end of February every year and thereafetr they lived by their wits and by the cattle. True, but as this year his Khariff crop was very much spoilt, how could he feed himself even up to Febraury last and at the same time pay up the land revenue and tagavi, etc., before the end of February? This is with regard to the man whose holding is small. But the man with large holding is equally bad this year and perhaps worse. The other day, while talking with a Bhil cultivator by name Ranjit Ranchhod of the village of Jhari in this taluka, I found that though he pays Rs. 30 as land revenue (*i.e.*, he has land to the extent of 25 to 30 acres and probably more) he had to send his sons and others to Malwa for labour—for the first time in his life—and at the same time to borrow from his *Sahukar* in Dohad not only for the payment of the Government revenue and the tagavi loan but also for his own feeding and of some other members who are left at home. This is not an isolated case. Surely Mr. Pratt would not say that this is a harrowing picture drawn by a "sentamentalist posing as a philanthropist from Bombay going round in Panch Mahals in March or April" but it is a real picture from life drawn in February from a Bhil's home in his isolated but by any one who may care to know the correct fact on the spot and got after a good deal of questioning and cross questioning and studied in a human way. It is very easy to ridicule from the Council Chamber an honest social worker who goes out in nooks and corners of a backward district to try and help his neglected countrymen, and that too before members who do not know the case of their own constituencies and who are not prepared with facts and figures similar to those which Mr. Pratt was able to hold in his hands supplied by the Collector.

One important point about the revenue collection in a bad year must be noted here. So much stress is laid on crop valuations, locally called *annawari*. Let me quite frank in saying that these calculations are such as can deceive no one who has studied the way in which they are prepared, or really ordered to be prepared. Mr. Pratt boldly observed that the Collector "had satisfied himself that the estimating of the crops had been done with scrupulous care." May I ask him, Mr. Editor, a plain question to know how many fields and in how many villages were examined personally by the Collector, or even by his Deputy, for the purposes of crop estimation? I must say it is not humanly possible for the Collector or his Deputy to do so. He has to rely upon the rough and ready calculations of the *talati* made with the assistance of his Patel, more often in the village chavdi than in the field. There is no science about it, no calculation about it, nothing but pure guess work. Two perfectly honest men may differ very widely in their guess work. This fiction of *annawari* has been carried on too long and it is time that some revenue officers should come forward and say that "it is all humbug." I know I am using strong language, but I do so knowingly and to a good purpose. And again they are so often made to order. Very often one hears a *talati*, mentioning in a whisper, that he put his figure of *annawari* at two annas only, but on pressure from above he was compelled for the sake of his service to raise it to four or six annas.

One more point and I will finish this letter, which has perforce been lengthened. Mr. Gandhi complained that the rabi was sown only on one-third of the area on which kharif is sown and which failed. Mr. Pratt replied by saying that the area was fully up to the normal." But can one-third rabi and even very good rabi, compensate for the lass of full hundred per cent. kharif? Mr. Gandhi charged Government with the crime of hardship by collecting two instalments at the time of the first in Panch Mahals, and Mr. Pratt replied him by saying that "that was a thing which often happened spontaneously in Gujarat." Now would you judge a starving Bhil by the actions of fat and prosperous Patidar of Gujerat." Bardoli cultivators have paid a little more than the first instalment at the first collection—not 300 per cent. Surely as Mr. Pratt mentioned—but is that the reason why both instalments and *tagavi* to boot should be screwed out from the starving Bhil of Dohad and Jhalod? I wish Mr. Pratt would publish figures of Dohad collections, also as of Bardoli and rabi and kharif crop areas of Dohad and Jhalod. The prospering taluka of Bardoli has been trotted out to put into background the suffering Bhil areas of Dohad and Jhalod.—Yours, etc.,

A. V. THAKKAR.

Dohad, March 8.

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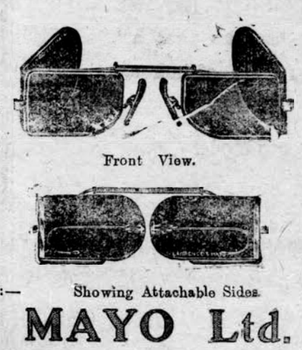

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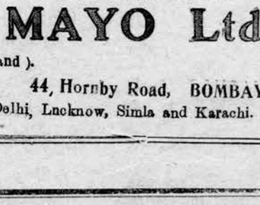

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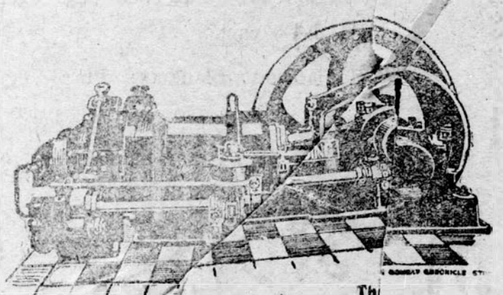

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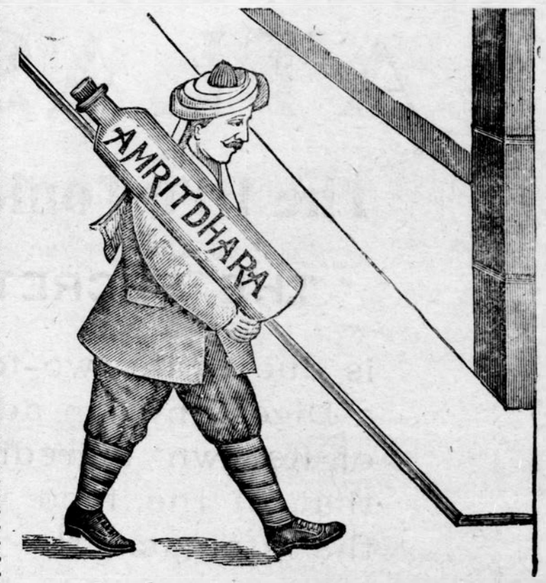

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